

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL BOB MORGAN (USAF) RETIRED

HON. STEVE ISRAEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. ISRAEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend an honorary New Yorker, Colonel Bob Morgan (USAF) Ret.

Colonel Morgan was part of the heroic and courageous crew aboard the Memphis Belle during World War II. During that time the Memphis Belle flew 25 consecutive successful missions while helping the allies to defeat Nazi Germany.

In a ceremony at the American Airpower Museum at Republic Airport in New York, Colonel Morgan honored many supporters by describing them as "Americans who have preserved and protected our nation's past so that we may better protect our future." It is thanks to the dedication and service of men and women such as Colonel Morgan that we have such a bright future to protect.

I am honored to have gotten to spend time with Colonel Morgan and thank him again for his service, dedication and patriotism to the nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask that his remarks at the July 3, 2003 ceremony be inserted into the RECORD at this point.

Congressman Steve Israel, Mr. Hugh Jones, Mr. Edward Blumenfeld, Supervisor Bellone—distinguished guests and fellow veterans—it is a tremendous honor to be here this morning at the American Airpower Museum at Republic Airport.

I have not been in New York since September 11th, 2001. But truth be told, I don't find its spirit to be much different than when I was here back in the late 1990's. You still have the guts, the grit and the determination of what I remember. You continue to be that tough competitor on the outside with the heart of gold on the inside.

That character was on display that morning of September 11th as men and women made life and death decisions with courage and bravery that will be recorded in the annals of American history for all time.

Some 22 months ago many in this audience found themselves on the front line of this nation's fight against tyranny and terrorism. Civilians and uniformed services found themselves together—under fire and confronting an enemy we had never known before. And yet because we were attacked as Americans we responded the same way—as Americans.

I am proud that you think me worthy of being called an honorary New Yorker. Congressman Israel, I will wear that label proudly as it shows solidarity with each and every one of you. It reminds all of us that the fight to preserve and protect our country is never without sacrifice.

Some sixty years ago I served with men who understood that stark reality. To protect our freedom we need to put ourselves in harms way. In a plane much like the B-17 Flying Fortress sitting beside the museum, we set out 25 times to defy the Nazi Luftwaffe. We knew that if we didn't put bombs on target the people of Europe would remain slaves forever and the people of

America would always live in fear. We never wanted to be heroes but we understood the stakes.

Today is no different. The stakes are high. The risks are great. But we are a nation that will do what it takes to defend itself and preserve liberty. These aircraft at the American Airpower Museum are part of that legacy. The outstanding work that Congressman Israel does in Washington is part of that legacy. And the support we get from people like Hugh Jones of Republic Airport, Ed Blumenfeld of BDG, Faith Weiner of Stop & Shop and Bill Mullaney of Hampton Inn keep that heritage alive and well.

Accordingly, I would like to make those individuals honorary members of the Memphis Belle—Americans who have preserved and protected our nation's past so that we may better protect our future. Wear your new membership proudly—you are now part of our American heritage.

Thank you all and God Bless America.

HONORING KEN BROWN, "MR. VETERAN"

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the patriotism and dedication of Ken Brown, or as he is known in Southern Nevada, "Mr. Veteran."

Mr. Brown honorably served in the United States Navy during World War II. After receiving his honorable discharge from the Armed Services, Mr. Brown dedicated himself to improving the quality of life for the military veterans of Nevada and our great nation.

Mr. Brown was the driving force behind the creation of the Veteran's Cemetery in Boulder City, Nevada. Using his own personal savings, Mr. Brown purchased 83.5 acres of land in Boulder City to be used as a veterans' cemetery site. On Friday, April 6, 1990 Mr. Brown's dream was realized and the Southern Nevada Veterans Memorial Cemetery was officially dedicated. In honor of his contributions, Friday, April 6, 1990 was proclaimed "Ken Brown Day" by the Governor of Nevada.

Mr. Brown has received numerous honors paying tribute to his fifty years of service to veterans and their families including the God & Country Award from the United States Navy Armed Guard and the key to the City of Las Vegas for heroism and vision in supporting veterans in Nevada.

I am honored to join with all Nevadans in honoring Ken Brown on his many accomplishments.

A TRIBUTE TO PATRICK J. MELLODY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, this country has lost a great citizen. I rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional constituent of mine and the life he led by example. Nearly a year ago my very good friend, Attorney Patrick J. Melody, passed away on August 29, 2002. He is deeply missed by his family and the entire community of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

A native of Scranton, he served his nation in the U.S. Army as a 1st Lieutenant. He married the former Patricia Lynch and raised five children: Patrick, Kathleen, Mara, Stephen, and Meredith.

An outstanding attorney, Pat often represented injured workers before me when I was an Administrative Law Judge for the state's worker's compensation fund. I quickly came to appreciate not only his excellent legal skills, but also his compassion. It was this natural empathy and desire to help others that drove Pat. He served as a trusted advisor and counselor to each of his clients.

The son of a Lackawanna county commissioner, Pat learned the importance of public service at an early age. He served as a hearing examiner for the Pennsylvania Liquor Control Board for over sixteen years. He was also active in numerous community organizations, from the Boy Scouts of America to the American Heart Association, but it was his dedicated service to the Democratic Party for which he will be best remembered.

Never a candidate himself, Pat tirelessly supported Democratic candidates and developed the Lackawanna County Democratic Party into a source of strength and significance in local, state, and national elections.

Pat served as chairman of the Lackawanna County Democratic Committee from 1984 to 2002, the longest any individual has held the position. In 1989, a local political columnist wrote about Pat's great character, which showed through when he appeared on a local radio station's political show with his Republican counterpart. "The listeners were struck by the civility and friendliness that dominated the program. Hey, the listeners reasoned, Democrats and Republicans can get along together, particularly if they're high-class gents. Listeners got a lesson in modern day political science—it is not necessary to downgrade the opponent. You can be nice to him, and vice versa."

An article in the Scranton Times on September 7, 2002 Melody was the glue keeping party together, Pennsylvania Senate Democratic Leader Robert T. Mellow, a great friend of Pat's for forty years was quoted as saying, "He brought to the party very great leadership, absolutely no selfishness, no agenda." "He was a very open individual with no personal agenda except to make sure the Democratic Party . . . would be successful."

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

At the Lackawanna Bar Association's memorial, Attorney Sal Cagnetti described, "Pat as a cheerful, helpful, generous man who everyday aided and touched other human beings by and through his counsel and knowledge. His compassion made him care about the less fortunate. The strength of his personality and his unyielding dedication to good and equal government for all kept a diverse group of individuals united under the umbrella of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Speaker, I insert in my remarks at this point the complete text of Pat's obituary.

[From the Scranton Times Tribune, August 31, 2002]

ATTORNEY PATRICK J. MELLODY

Attorney Patrick J. Melody, 59, of the Green Ridge section of Scranton, died Thursday evening at home. His wife is the former Patricia Lynch.

Born in Scranton, son of Rita Lestrangle Melody, Scranton, and the late Lackawanna County Commissioner Patrick J. Melody, he was a 1962 graduate of St. Paul's High School. He earned his bachelor of science degree from the University of Scranton in 1966 and his juris doctor from Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., in 1974. He received American Jurisprudence Awards for academic excellence.

Attorney Melody maintained a practice in Scranton since 1974. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Attorney Melody had served as chairman of the Lackawanna County Democratic Committee since 1984. He was also a member of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee and was elected delegate to the 1984, 1996 and 2000 Democratic National Conventions. A graduate of Officer Candidate School, he served as a 1st lieutenant in the Army from 1966 to 1969.

He was a member of numerous civic, educational, professional and business associations, including serving as chairman of the Keystone Chapter of the American Heart Association and on the board of directors of the Pennsylvania State Affiliate of the American Heart Association. He served on the executive committee of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and as vice president and a member of the executive board of the Forest Lakes Council, Boy Scouts of America. An Eagle Scout, he was a member of the Eagle Scout Association of the Boy Scouts of America.

He was a member of St. Clare's Church, Scranton; the advisory board of directors of the Green Ridge branch of Penn Security Bank and Trust Co., Scranton; the Irish-American Men's Association, the Sierra Club, the Knights of Columbus Council 280, Scranton; the Green Ridge Business Association, St. Paul's Booster Club and the executive board of the Italian-American Democratic League.

Surviving in addition to his widow and mother are three daughters, Kathleen, Arlington, Va., and Mara and Meredith; both of Scranton; two sons, Patrick, Scranton, and Stephen, Arlington, Va.; a sister, Mary Horan, Pleasant Valley, N.Y.; two brothers, Charles Melody, Bethesda, Md., and Jerome Melody, Rockville, Md.; and several nieces and nephews.

He was also preceded in death by a brother, James Francis Melody, who died in 1989.

Mr. Speaker, Pat Melody's integrity, industriousness, and devotion to his family and

community mark him as an extraordinary man. May his life be an inspiration to us all.

INTRODUCTION OF DC NATIONAL GUARD HOMELAND SECURITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to give the mayor of the District of Columbia the same authority over the National Guard as the governors of all 50 States. My work as a Member of the new Select Committee on Homeland Security has convinced me that this bill is necessary now more than at anytime in the District's history. In some circumstances where a suspected terrorist incident occurs and in all circumstances constituting local emergencies, the mayor of the District of Columbia should have the same authority as governors. The National Guards in the 50 States operate under dual jurisdictions, Federal and local, but the D.C. National Guard (DCNG) has no local jurisdiction, no matter the local emergency. The President of the United States as the Commander in Chief alone has the authority to call up the National Guard for any purpose, local or national here. Each Governor, however, as the head of state, has the authority to mobilize the National Guard to protect the local jurisdiction, just as local militia have always done historically. Most often this has meant calling upon the National Guard to restore order in the wake of civil disturbances and natural disasters. Today it could mean acting quickly to respond to an incident that may be local or terrorist-related because it may be impossible to tell which. The mayor, who knows the city better than any Federal official, certainly should be able to call on the DCNG to cover local natural disasters or civil disturbances without relying on the President, who may be preoccupied with national matters, including perhaps war or security matters. It does no harm to give the mayor the authority. Today it may do great harm to leave him powerless to act quickly. If it makes sense that a Governor would have control over the mobilization and deployment of the State National Guard, at the very least it makes the same sense for the mayor of the District of Columbia, with a population the size of that of small States, should have the same authority.

The mayor of the District of Columbia, acting as head of state, should have the authority to call upon the DCNG in instances that do not rise to the level of Federal importance to implicate the powers of the President. Today requiring action by the President of the United States could endanger the life and health of D.C. residents and visitors and those who work here in the event of an emergency. Procedures now in use require the mayor to request the needed assistance from the Commander in Chief for a local National Guard. My bill does not cause the President to lose his power over the D.C. National Guard. The President could still nationalize the Guard at will, as he can with the Guards of the 50 States.

Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, I succeeded in including a provision in the Homeland Security Act recognizing that

the District of Columbia must be an integral part of the planning, implementation, and execution of national plans to protect city residents, Federal employees, and visitors by including the District of Columbia, as part of the region, as a separate and full partner and first responder in federal domestic preparedness legislation. Allowing the mayor control over the DCNG helps recognize the new responsibility he now has in protecting the entire Federal establishment—the Congress, the White House, the Supreme Court, and the Federal agencies—from terrorist attacks. At a minimum, such recognition also demonstrates the respect for local governance and home rule that every jurisdiction that recruits members of the military to its National Guard deserves, especially today when the Guards are no longer weekend warriors, as the Iraq war demonstrates. If the mayor has local control over his own Guard, the Executive would give up nothing of his necessary control because the President would retain his right to nationalize the DCNG at will, as he can for the states. The confusion that accompanied the September 11 attack plainly showed the danger inherent in allowing bureaucratic steps to stand in the way of responding to emergencies in the Nation's Capital. September 11 has made local control of the DCNG an imperative.

This bill is another important step necessary to complete the transfer of full self-government powers to the District of Columbia that Congress itself began with the passage of the Home Rule Act of 1973. District authority over its own National Guard apparently was not raised during the Home Rule Act process. However, then it was unthinkable that there would be war in the homeland, much less terrorist threats to the nation's capital. What should be unthinkable after 9-11 in an era of global terrorism is allowing to stand old and antiquated layers rather than stripping them away. Giving the mayor of the District of Columbia authority to call up the National Guard could make the difference in protecting the safety of the residents, Federal employees, and visitors alike. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. JOSEPH CROWLEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Congressional Fellowship Program. Founded in 1953, the highly selective, nonpartisan Congressional Fellowship Program has ushered more than 1700 foreign and domestic scholars, journalists and Federal employees through legislative assignments on Capitol Hill. The APSA Congressional Fellowship Program, which is currently run by Dr. Jeffrey Biggs, provides fellows with a hands-on experience in Congress as they handle legislative responsibilities both on personal or committee staffs.

In these positions, the American Political Science Association Fellows gain an invaluable inside perspective on the legislative process that no textbook can provide. In turn, they contribute significantly to the work of a congressional office as they add a new perspective and outside, real world expertise to crucial policy issues. Over the years, the Congressional Fellowship Program has gained prominence among those interested in the ways our unique democracy functions.

I am currently serving my third term in the House of Representatives and have already hosted my third APSA Congressional fellow. Ms. Simone Stemmler from Germany spent her fellowship year in my office in 1999 working on a global health initiative.

After a very successful year, my office was joined by Ms. Jodi Lieberman from the Nuclear Regulatory Agency who spearheaded a number of key legislative issues in my office, including founding and establishing the Bangladeshi Caucus.

This year, I once again picked a German fellow—political scientist Marcus Menzel—who worked together with my staff and me on a number of foreign affairs, defense, and trade issues. In addition, he created the new role of grants coordinator in my office, working to ensure that Federal dollars are returned to worthwhile groups and organizations in my district of Queens and the Bronx, New York.

Representing a multiethnic district and serving on the Committee on International Relations, I particularly appreciate the different perspectives and opinions that fellows from America's foreign allies bring to my office. They learn about our deliberate process and we in turn benefit from their unique perspective on global issues.

The 50th anniversary is often considered the golden anniversary; and I can state without hesitation that the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program represents the gold standard of fellowship programs.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Congressional Fellowship Program.

The APSA Congressional Fellowship Program is a nine-month highly selective, non-partisan, legislative working experience where fellows gain experience as legislative assistants on personal or committee staffs and attend educational seminars and trips to the Canadian Parliament and the Maryland State House. The program exposes the inner workings of the legislative process to professionals from academia, journalism, government agencies, health care and foreign countries and, through them, to the broader public. It likewise exposes us as Members of Congress to their outside expertise and fresh perspectives on important public policy issues.

I have been honored to host two APSA fellows in my office during the course of my three terms in the House of Representatives. Wanda Meyer-Price, a federal agency fellow from the Central Intelligence Agency, served in my office in 2002. Matthew Hicks, a journalism fellow from national technology magazine eWEEK, is serving this year. Both acted as full members of my staff, advising me on important legislative issues.

On a personal note, I understand the importance of fellowship programs because my exposure to the legislative process began in 1983 as a fellow in the California Assembly Fellowship Program. Fellowship programs like the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program strengthen our democracy by fostering a broader and deeper understanding of the Congress and its legislative processes.

Mr. Speaker, let us recognize the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program and its 1,800 alumni for their contributions to the legislative work on this floor and to furthering vital participation in the democratic process.

HONORING THE COMMITMENT OF SPECIAL AGENT WILLIAM M. YOKOW

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the lifelong dedication of Special Agent William M. Yokow, who after 27 years of service retired earlier this month from the United States Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigation.

As a member of the IRS Criminal Investigation, Special Agent Yokow has been instrumental in protecting the American public from financial crimes. Beginning his career in 1978 under the IRS Intelligence Division, Bill served 16 years in the Hartford Post of Duty and later transferred to the New Haven Post of Duty. He has been responsible for numerous high-profile convictions and has repeatedly proven his commitment to the law enforcement community. In cooperation with the FBI, Special Agent Yokow was essential in obtaining a conviction in the well-known "Santa Claus" armored car robbery of more than \$1 million and helped the Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division, U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Attorney's Office in the conviction of a \$26 million excise tax fraud conspiracy relating to the illegal importation of ozone depleting chemicals. Over the years, Bill has not only demonstrated his leadership as an on-the-job instructor and mentor to Special Agents in training, he has also volunteered for special assignments, including service at the 2002 Winter Olympic Games held in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bill's hard work and dedication has earned him the Director's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Law Enforcement, as well as a Certificate of Commendation by the Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, Environmental and Natural Resources Division. Special Agent Yokow has also received a Juris Doctorate from the Quinnipiac School of Law and is eligible to practice law before the State of Connecticut Superior Court, U.S. Tax Court and the U.S. District Court.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in thanking and honoring Special Agent William M. Yokow for his service to the state of Connecticut and the Nation.

ROBERT A. BORSKI POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. TIM HOLDEN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the bill before us and to pay tribute to my very good friend and former colleague, Robert A. Borski. I had the pleasure to serve with Bob for ten years in this body, and am very proud of the work we did together.

Representative Borski was first elected to the House of Representatives in November 1982 and served for 20 distinguished years in this chamber where he served his district and the entire State of Pennsylvania in a dedicated and exemplary fashion.

Representative Borski built a reputation as Philadelphia's most accessible representative. A consummate leader and statesman, Bob worked consistently to defend public safety and devotedly serve his constituents in the Philadelphia area.

As a member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Congressman Borski worked very hard for Pennsylvania's transportation concerns. He rose to be the third ranking Democrat in seniority, and the Dean of the Pennsylvania Delegation on the Committee. In his last term he served as Ranking Democrat on the Highways and Transit Subcommittee.

I ask my colleagues to join me in formally recognizing the outstanding accomplishments of Representative Borski by passing this bill to officially name the Robert A. Borski Post Office.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 17, 2003 and Friday, July 18, 2003, I was unable to be present for rollcalls #382–#397. The following are the ways I would have voted, had I been present:

Rollcall 382—No; rollcall 383—No; rollcall 384—No; rollcall 385—No; rollcall 386—No; rollcall 387—No; rollcall 388—Aye; rollcall 389—Aye; rollcall 390—No; rollcall 391—Aye; rollcall 392—No; rollcall 393—No; rollcall 394—No; rollcall 395—Aye; rollcall 396—No; rollcall 397—Aye.

SHOSHONES FINALLY GET MASSACRE LAND

HON. ROB BISHOP

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Speaker, the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation were

driven and slaughtered by their own government in 1863. They are not a federally recognized tribe and are scattered throughout Northern Utah and Southern Idaho. The following article depicts their sorrows and triumphs over the last 140 years. It details how recently they were able to acquire the land where the 1863 massacre occurred. This site will serve as a reminder for time immemorial of the sacrifice and hardship endured by this people since those fateful days of 1863. I respectfully submit it to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on behalf of the Northwestern Band of Shoshone Nation and the American West Heritage Center, the sole repository of their artifacts and history.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, Mar. 25, 2003]

SHOSHONES FINALLY GET MASSACRE LAND

(By Kristen Moulten)

PRESTON, IDAHO.—The Northwestern Shoshones have been invisible among Utah's Indian tribes, almost an afterthought on any list.

But that era is over, according to Forrest Cuch, Utah's head of American Indian affairs and one of a dozen speakers at a ceremony Monday celebrating a new chapter for the tribe.

The Northwestern Band of the Shoshone Nation at last took ownership of land in southern Idaho along the Bear River where hundreds of their ancestors were slaughtered by U.S. soldiers in 1863.

"All my life I've watched the Shoshone suffer in this area," Cuch told the 75 Shoshones and 125 of their friends gathered at the massacre site Monday two miles west of Preston. "It's your turn to be first now. You've been last for so long."

Tribal Chairwoman Gwen Davis of Brigham City agreed. "We've waited many years for this day to happen," she said. "Our dreams have become reality today."

The tribe plans a small interpretive center to tell the story of the massacre.

A larger interpretive center is planned farther south near Logan. The American West Heritage Center at Wellsville is raising \$30 million for a center that will have a multimedia re-creation of the massacre and tell the tribe's story in full. The tribe's library and cultural artifacts also will be kept at the heritage center, said Bruce Parry, executive director of the tribe.

Back on Jan. 29, 1863, the Shoshones were in their winter camp at the northern end of Cache Valley in Idaho when soldiers under the command of Col. Patrick Connor attacked.

The first hour was a battle between the soldiers and Shoshone braves, but it soon turned into a massacre. Men, women and children were shot and clubbed to death; teepees and food supplies were torched. Between 250 and 380 Shoshones were killed, while a few dozen hid in brush and under the riverbanks.

Mormon pioneers had asked the soldiers to intercede because Shoshones—who had lost their game and other food sources to pioneer and wagon train encroachment—had become an irritant, depending on the pioneers for food. Shoshone braves also were suspected of raiding supply wagons en route to Montana gold-mining camps.

In a benedictory prayer at the end of Monday's ceremony, Elder Monte Brough of the LDS Church's First Quorum of the Seventy alluded to the role played by early Mormons in inciting the massacre.

"There is a history of persecution and discrimination here, and we ask that this can be a token gesture to remedy that . . . a token of those things that are solidly in the past."

Brough prayed that all who visit the site will consider it sacred ground.

Paul Campbell, chairman of the Franklin (Idaho) County Commission, said he learned just recently that his great-great grandfather had watched the massacre from a bluff above the river.

Many Preston area residents are ignorant of the massacre, he said. Early historic markers labeled the Shoshone women and children "combatants."

The 26 acres turned over to the tribe Monday have been grazed for decades and have a crumbling homestead in one corner.

Campbell said the shift to tribal ownership should get the Idaho congressional delegation's attention and help win the place designation as a national historic site.

The land was purchased this past weekend by the Trust for Public Land, a national land-conservation organization. The \$55,000 purchase price for two parcels comprising the 26 acres was raised from the Flamekeeper Foundation (formerly the William F. and Anna Smith Foundation) of Salt Lake City; Katherine and Zeke Dumke Jr.; historian Brigham Madsen and several anonymous donors. The American West Heritage Center helped with fund raising.

"This is a story that must be heard, not just locally, but regionally and nationally," said Alina Bokde, a New Mexico-based project manager for the trust. The organization has a program to help tribes regain ancestral lands.

Allie Hansen of Preston was jubilant Monday. The history buff has shown the massacre site and told the story to thousands of visitors for two decades and successfully lobbied the National Park Service to get it listed on the National Historic Register in 1990.

When one gets immersed in a historical subject, it starts to seem like a fairy tale, she said. "This makes reality out of it."

WEST VIRGINIA SERVICEMEN MISSING IN ACTION

HON. SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of myself, the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, and the 19 servicemen from West Virginia who are still missing as a result of their military service in the Vietnam War. Following Operation Iraqi Freedom, support for our missing soldiers and their families has been in the hearts of all Americans. The successful rescue of Army PFC. Jessica Lynch reminded America of the amazing strength and courage exhibited by American prisoners of war. In a salute to our missing soldiers, I would like to personally acknowledge the League's efforts and recognize these missing West Virginians, so that their strength, courage and patriotic service may be lastingly praised remembered and cherished:

John Scott Albright II of Huntington, Albert Harold Altizer of Squire, Joseph Clair Austin of Moundsville, Jerry Edward Auxier of Dixie, Keith Royal Wilson Curry of Salem, James Edward Duncan of Point Pleasant, Robert W. Hunt of Beckley, Carroll B. Lilly of Morgantown, Danny G. Marshall of Waverly, Michael Robert Norton of Eskdale, Edward Milton Parsley of Naugatuck, Marshall I. Pauley of Milton, Ronald Keith Pennington of Hambleton, Joe Harold Pringle of Homer,

James Ray Sargent of Anawalt, Hughie Franklin Snider of New Cumberland, Dean Calvin Spencer III of Morgantown, James Lawrence Taylor of Nitro, and David Wallace Wickham II of Wheeling.

Many of us will never experience the pain of uncertainty that the families of POWs live with. Adding insult to injury, these missing soldiers have slowly slipped from our nation's collective memory. It is our sober duty to never forget our unaccounted-for soldiers, and to show our appreciation for their service by flying the POW/MIA flag.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and honor that West Virginia remembers the service of these men. We will continue to fly the POW/MIA flag, and we laud The National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia for their continued diligence in locating our missing sons and daughters and for their unwavering commitment to the memory of our nation's POWs.

VETERANS HEALTH CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL H. MICHAUD

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. MICHAUD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support H.R. 2357, the Assured Funding for Veterans Health Care Act of 2003 and I would like to thank Congressman EVANS, Ranking Member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee for introducing this important measure.

As we speak, our young men and women in uniform are selflessly risking their lives in Iraq and in Afghanistan. The bravery that they show reflects the proud tradition of this nation's military and demonstrates the great sacrifices made by our veterans and their families. America owes a great debt to its veterans.

Recently, the President's Task Force to Improve Health Care Delivery for Veterans released its final report, which noted "a significant mismatch in VA between demand and available funding." To ensure funding for veterans' health care, the report recommends "modifications to the current budget and appropriations process by using a mandatory funding mechanism."

The "Assured Funding for Veterans Health Care Act of 2003" would address the findings and recommendations of the Task Force by creating a guaranteed funding stream for veterans' health care. We need a process that ensures that our veterans do not have to wait for discretionary funding each fiscal year, and that is why I support H.R. 2357.

The American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars have built a coalition to fight for the passage of mandatory funding for veterans' health care. It is one of the highest priorities for the veterans of this country and it should be one of the highest priorities for this Congress.

We need to work to ensure that both bodies pass legislation to guarantee funding for veterans' health care. The veterans of this country need to know that this Congress is serious about caring for their needs, and that this country keeps its promises.

NEGOTIATE A FREE TRADE
AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN NOW

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, for over half a century, Taiwan and the United States have been close Trade partners. Last year, bilateral trade between Taiwan and the United States reached US \$51 billion, making Taiwan our 8th largest trading partner. It is interesting to note that bilateral trade between Taiwan and the United States surpassed that of all of our newest prospective free trade agreement partners combined. It is therefore timely for us to consider negotiating a free trade agreement with Taiwan.

Our International Trade Commission recently issued a report which showed net gains totaling \$3.4 billion for the U.S. economy from a proposed agreement. Beneficiaries would include U.S. exporters of cars, auto parts, machinery and equipment, chemicals and plastic products and certain foods. New opportunities would be created for financial and educational services.

Negotiations of a trade agreement would serve long-term U.S. interests overseas. A trade agreement with Taiwan would phase out tariffs and other non-tariff barriers with Taiwan and promote U.S. efforts to increase trade not only with Taiwan but also with other countries in the Pacific Rim.

We will build on the free trade agreements already concluded with Chile and Singapore. It is possible we will enter negotiations with Australia and New Zealand, eventually reaching the goal of a free trade zone in the region by 2010, as envisioned by the APEC Bogor Declaration.

In short, Mr. Speaker, with Taiwan's recent accession to the World Trade Organization and passage of Trade Promotion Authority for the president, it is most appropriate for the United States to reach out to Taiwan, a strong friend and ally in the Pacific. We need to solidify our long-term trade relations with Taiwan by starting to negotiate a free trade agreement with Taiwan now.

HONORING MR. ROBERT SIDNEY
PHELAN

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Robert Sidney Phelan, a fine public servant who has dedicated himself to the people of Tennessee throughout his life as a loyal citizen to our community.

Robert attended Peabody High School in Trenton, Tennessee, where he excelled in both basketball and football. Graduating in 1952, he received a football scholarship at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville.

Dedicated to his family, Robert cut his college years short to return home and run the family business, an automobile dealership he ran for 50 years. In 1987, he received the "Quality Care Award," the highest award the Ford Motor Company bestows on a dealer.

Robert married Linda Gail Powell in 1958. They are the proud parents of Robert Sidney Phelan, Jr., Paul Edmund Phelan, and Mary LeAnn Phelan. Robert and his wife have three grandchildren and two step-grandchildren.

In 1963, Robert became the acting Postmaster while continuing to run his auto dealership. He also served in the Tennessee National Guard, from which he retired as a First Lieutenant.

Robert has long been active in helping our community. With the help of U.S. Senator Jim Sasser, Robert was instrumental in establishing a new National Guard Armory in 1991. He was Exalted Ruler of the Trenton Elks Lodge. As a fundraiser for the lodge, Robert Started Walking Horse shows, which became known as one of the best shows in West Tennessee. Robert aided the lodge in buying land and building their now existing lodge. Robert served as President of the Trenton Chamber of Commerce and he also won their prestigious Citizen of the Year Award. He was also a member of the Trenton Rotary Club.

He served as a member of the Gibson County Election Commission for 36 years, devoting many of those years as Chairman. He has served on the board of Trenton Housing Authority for 34 years. He helped in forming the Pinecrest Country Club and served on that board, as well. He helped in forming the Trenton Special School District, where years later he helped replace the aging school building with a new high school. Believing that Gibson County could support a satellite community college, Robert was instrumental in raising money to fund Dyersburg State Community College in Trenton. It is obvious that Robert Phelan gives 100 percent of himself into everything asked of him for the people of Gibson County and the State of Tennessee.

Robert has also served many years on the Trenton Industrial Board. Robert served on the board of Citizen State Bank, spending some of that tenure as Chairman. Robert worked diligently to form Citizen City and County Bank, which opened in 1997. Robert now serves as Chairman of the Board.

Throughout his life, Robert has always devoted hard work to the Democratic Party on a local and statewide level. In 1974 Robert was appointed Honorary Sergeant At Arms of the Tennessee Senate. In 1975 was the Colonel Aide de Camp on the Governor's staff and a 1976 member of the West Tennessee Democratic Caucus. He worked for such statesmen as Congressman Robert "Fats" Everett, Congressman Ed Jones, Senator Jim Sasser and Senator and Vice President Al Gore. He also worked for Tennessee Governors Frank Clement, Buford Ellington, Ray Blanton, Ned McWhether and Phil Bredsen. Robert has also worked for members of the Tennessee General Assembly, including his son, Paul Phelan, who served for 10 years as a state representative.

Mr. Speaker, please join Robert's friends, family and me as we recognize his dedication and service to our community.

IN MEMORY OF SALVATORE "SAL"
FAZZINO

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, it is with a profound sense of sadness that I rise to honor the memory of a good and honorable man, Salvatore "Sal" Fazzino, who passed away on Saturday, July 19, 2003.

Sal Fazzino was a first generation American whose parents immigrated from Sicily to Ellis Island. Born in Middletown, Connecticut, Sal served his country during World War II and was stationed in the Philippines. Upon returning from the War, Sal vacationed in Florida and met his future wife Dolores. They were the proud parents of three sons: Gary, Wayne and Brian, and a daughter, Donna.

It was his dedication to his children that inspired Sal in the mid-1960's to drive his family across the country, moving to California. Without a job or any job prospects, Sal bought a house in Palo Alto so that his children would be the beneficiaries of the Palo Alto school system.

With a high school education and vocational training, Sal went to work at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center repairing the facility's air conditioning. He became an avid follower of local politics, guided by "Harry Truman-like common sense." One of his proudest moments was when his son Gary became the Mayor of Palo Alto. He was a sound advisor to his son, consistently reminding him of the needs of the middle-class in Palo Alto . . . many like himself who moved to the city when it was predominately a middle class community.

In 1994, Sal lost his wife Dolores. In spite of this loss, Sal continued to be active in the community through the Menlo Park Italian-American Social Club, and serving as President of the Amici Club. It was through the Italian-American community that Sal met his second wife, Mary, whom he was married to for the past five years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House to join me in honoring Sal Fazzino and extending our condolences to his family. His life exemplifies the best of America . . . serving his country in uniform, raising four fine children, taking risks so that their future would be better, and giving back to his community. Sal Fazzino distinguished himself as a loving husband, a great father and a proud citizen of the country he loved. We, in return today, pay tribute to a great American.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL
SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CON-
GRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PRO-
GRAM

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my sincerest congratulations to the American Political Science Association on the 50th anniversary of its Congressional Fellowship Program. I am also personally deeply

grateful to the APSA for the privilege of working with one of the program's most talented fellows this year, Dr. Frances Lee of Case Western Reserve University.

Frances has been a true delight and an invaluable asset to my office. Both my staff and I feel honored to have had a chance to benefit from her many-faceted intelligence, her unstinting hard work, and her ever-cheerful demeanor. In her short time with us, she has worked on several projects of both local and national impact that are of special importance to my constituents back in the Fifth District.

For example, Frances took principal responsibility in preparing a comment letter to the Internal Revenue Service, protesting its "pre-certification" proposal for recipients of the Earned Income Tax Credit. This credit provides approximately \$89 million in refunds to the hard-working families of my district each year, and its benefit to my constituents cannot be overstated. Frances worked with both local and national community groups and advocates to help raise awareness of the IRS proposal, which would have imposed an onerous bureaucratic burden on EITC beneficiaries by requiring them to "register" for this credit in advance. Frances meticulously researched the details of the IRS plan and crafted a well-written and persuasive letter urging the IRS to reconsider the impact of its proposal. Her efforts have drawn not only attention from the media but the interest of community groups in Nashville, who are now working with our office to make free tax assistance more readily available in our community. I cannot thank her enough for what her work will do to help ensure that my constituents continue to receive the tax credits they have earned through their hard work.

In addition to this effort, Frances provided our office with valuable assistance and advice on issues as varied as diversity in media ownership, prescription drugs and Medicare and social security. She also worked on projects critical to local economic development and charity.

Both my staff and I will miss Frances deeply, and on behalf of my staff, I wish her the very best in all of her future endeavors. And to the APSA for granting us the opportunity to work with Frances, I again offer my sincerest thanks.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. ROBERT C. SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to draw attention to the 50th anniversary of the American Political Science Association (APSA) Congressional Fellowship Program.

The goal of the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program is simple: to help participants better understand Congress. It is the oldest such program on Capitol Hill, designed to place highly skilled professionals from a broad spectrum of backgrounds in congressional offices for nine months as legislative aides. Over

the years, the highly selective, nonpartisan program has grown from its beginnings with six fellows in 1953 to the current program, which selects between 40 and 45 professionals who have built impressive records of accomplishment as political scientists, journalists, sociologists, domestic and foreign policy government specialists, health policy experts and international scholars. The relationship between the fellow and the Members of Congress is a symbiotic one as Members obtain access to new sources of expertise, while fellows obtain first-hand perspectives about life on the Hill. There is, after all, no substitute for practical experience to understand Congress as a living institution. I wish to place on record my support for it.

I have had the privilege to be associated with two APSA fellows in my office during the time I have been serving in the House of Representatives. As it turns out both are female journalists from foreign countries. Fardah Assegaf from Indonesia worked at the National News Agency of Indonesia, and served in my office in 1993. Michelle Phipps-Evans from Trinidad and Tobago worked at the Washington Afro American Newspapers and is serving this year. Both have been invaluable in the levels of writing and researching they have brought to the table. Each acted as full members of my staff advising me on various issues.

Other enrichment opportunities continue through the program with the Wilson Seminar Series, which augment the legislative experience with speakers closely involved in the legislative process. A state-federal legislative comparative program at the State House in Annapolis, Maryland, and the Canadian Parliamentary Exchange provide further education. During the Canadian exchange, fellows provide their northern colleagues with a one-week orientation to Congress and receive a similar program through the House of Commons in Ottawa, Canada.

Upon completion of the year on Capitol Hill, which often includes experience in both the House and Senate, the fellows return to their previous employment where their understanding of the political process becomes integrated and disseminated, with a kind of ripple effect among their colleagues. This knowledge of the workings of government enhances their future participation in the democratic process.

Mr. Speaker, I salute the APSA Congressional Fellowship Program, which has given over 1,800 individuals what can only be called an "opportunity of a lifetime."

CARICOM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, last February, members of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) met to discuss the prospect of creating a single Caribbean market economy. In mid-April, members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), a CARICOM subgroup, gathered to examine a similar proposal. Despite widespread enthusiasm among OECS members for economic integration, CARICOM participants Jamaica, Barbados, and other non-OECS members

have expressed their reservations. In response to strains caused by declining tourist revenue and highly competitive pricing in the tropical fruit sector, some of the smaller Eastern Caribbean islands are recognizing that their interests and the interests of other CARICOM members do not always fully coincide. The disagreements between OECS members and the remainder of the CARICOM states merit adequate attention on Washington's part if the final product of FTAA negotiations is to result in maximum economic benefits for our own citizens and for our neighbors to the South, including, of course, the English-speaking Caribbean.

As the economies of the region find themselves under increasing stress, and as diplomatic negotiations for the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas marches onward, it seems clearer than ever that careful attention must be paid to the delicate economic relationships presently maintained by each of the hemispheric nations, both small and large. If the world's economy is to recover from its present downturn, and if future economic slumps are to be averted, planners must recognize that support for total economic integration is far from universal. They must strive to understand the reasons behind dissent, where it exists, and the reasons for support, where it thrives. It may very well be that principles of free trade can be implemented more effectively in some places rather than in others, where local economic fundamentals do not entirely coincide with those of the main players, like the U.S.

The following research memorandum was authored by Justin Vance, a research associate with the Washington-based Council on Hemispheric Affairs (COHA), a nonpartisan, tax-exempt organization that has long been committed to addressing issues associated with human rights, democracy and economic justice throughout the western hemisphere.

Fueled by a greater sense of urgency regarding the forging of a single market economy than some of their neighbors and fellow members in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the prime ministers of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) met in mid-April 2003 to discuss the future of their economic relations. The seven permanent members of the OECS are Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Their governments have already passed EU-style measures that allow people to move freely across each other's borders. New passports for the Eastern Caribbean States are expected to be issued by 2004, while Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and St. Vincent have further accelerated their economic integration by also allowing the free movement of labor within the island group. The necessary planning to implement a single market economy would obviously take longer, but the group hopes to implement its integration by 2005. "This is only advancing by two years what is really going to take place," said St. Vincent Prime Minister Ralph Gonsalves, possibly alluding to the fact that CARICOM is aiming for its own single market economy by 2007, only two years after its original date.

Most people tend to associate the Caribbean with stunning beaches and refreshing oceans. Some insist it is as close to paradise as one can find. Indeed, the Caribbean islands have plentiful resources and boast a soil structure that is perfect for growing a wide array of crops. Despite these riches,

many Caribbean residents equate their alleged Eden more closely with Hades, as they struggle to feed their families. Some EC islands are among the most underprivileged in the world, with an increasing disparity between the rich and poor. Though the per capita GDP of most of the islands is increasing, they are still far behind that of the developed nations.

The Caribbean islands have long faced an array of dilemmas. To cope with some of these, the Treaty of Chaguaramas, signed in Trinidad on the 4th of July 1973, established the Caribbean Community known as CARICOM. The organization has taken on evolving objectives including improving standards of living, safer working conditions, full employment, and enhanced levels of competitiveness and productivity. During the twenty-third meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community in July 2002, Mr. Edwin W. Carrington, CARICOM's secretary-general, called upon those in attendance to celebrate the organization's 30th anniversary by implementing the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME). In what may be an understatement, Jamaican Prime Minister, Percival J. Patterson, observed, "Our situation no longer permits time just for talking. It is high time for action here and now. In today's world there is no question of simply standing still. Just to mark the time is to be left behind."

Some island governments argue that the creation of a single market economy that would allow goods, services, people and capital to move freely throughout the Caribbean would be a bonanza for their citizens. They insist that the CSME will increase production and trade among member countries while it also improves the quality of goods and the competitiveness of their prices, creates jobs and improves living standards. Others, such as The Bahamas, contend that such an agreement would infringe on their sovereignty. It may sometimes appear easier and seemingly more beneficial for an island nation to enter into a bilateral agreement with a single country rather than with a multiplicity of its neighbors and fellow CARICOM members.

The Bahamas is content to be a part of CARICOM, but hesitant to integrate into a single market economy. According to Bahamian Prime Minister Hubert A. Ingraham, "the 'free movement of people' aspect of the SME would have serious social and political implications for The Bahamas, given its unique position as the target for massive unregulated migration from many countries." This realistic fear of a domestic job market that becomes inundated by floods of migrants from nearby islands appears justified when one looks at the statistics. The Bahamas currently enjoys a GDP per capita of \$16,800, while the average for other CARICOM members is only \$5,500. The unemployment rate in The Bahamas is a low 6.9% compared to the average rate of 16.6% in other CARICOM nations. (If Haiti is excluded, the average drops to 13%). CARICOM members believe that their economic problems will be ameliorated once they become a part of the proposed Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), making them even more competitive on the international level. Although Bahamian officials plan on negotiating in collaboration with CARICOM, they have confirmed that they are prepared to voice opinions that are at variance with the latter's initiatives in order to protect their interests as well as ensure the proper treatment of some of the other smaller, developing economies.

Jamaica also on occasion has exhibited what could be called anti-CARICOM tendencies by negotiating a unilateral air serv-

ices agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in Washington. CARICOM members supposedly were working collectively towards a deal with the FAA, but Jamaica skirted what it saw as a slowing CARICOM out of fear of further jeopardizing its already hemorrhaging tourist industry. The Bahamas and Belize have also shown themselves to be willing to strike separate deals with the U.S. As tourism generates a large part of the foreign currencies for these nations, it was a matter of utmost importance to them to reach an agreement.

In view of their individual interests, CARICOM's characteristic grindingly slow approach was producing paralysis. In response to the organization's long term aspirations to also form a political alliance as well, Prime Minister P.J. Patterson confirmed that Jamaica considers CARICOM a "community of sovereign states" and that his country would have no part of it, though they respect and support the rights of other CARICOM nations to negotiate accordingly, if they so desire. These types of divergences are what have kept CARICOM from implementing the single market economy about which they have been talking for the last fifteen years.

Another deterrent to CARICOM's quest for economic unification is the fact that the Caribbean Islands all have fairly similar economies. Chicago School neoliberal economic scholars advocate strict adherence to the law of comparative advantage, specialization, and unfettered access to markets. They insist that if the above criteria are present, an economy will maximize production and benefit from the gains of trade. In the Caribbean, however, specialization has proven difficult due to the similarity of its economic profiles.

Antigua, The Bahamas, Barbados, and Jamaica all depend heavily on tourism. For example, over 60% of the Bahamas' GDP comes from tourism. Over 50% of Belize's exports are from cane sugar, while St. Kitts also relies heavily on sugar, despite the commodity's falling price. St. Lucia and St. Vincent's primary income comes from the production of bananas, but competition involving this fruit is fierce as Central American countries are able to produce at a considerably cheaper price. Dominica also relies on bananas, but since Hurricane Luis in 1995 devastated the crop, the country has relied upon construction and such non-traditional commercial activities as soap production to fuel its recovery.

Guyana has a large mining industry based on numerous gold deposits, but lacks the required skilled labor to fully exploit that commodity. Other resources found on the islands include bauxite, petroleum, and natural gas. This dependence on tourism and limited amounts of economic diversity among the islands has pressured CARICOM members and increased inter-island competition, as they at the same time seek out various bilateral agreements with other countries that best meet their needs. Perhaps for this reason, members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) have sought a single market economy sooner than CARICOM, hoping to do what the larger body has failed to accomplish thus far.

Some observers claim the OECS is pushing to form a free trade agreement apart from CARICOM in an attempt to increase their collective bargaining power. Such an alliance would allow CARICOM's smaller member states to contract services collectively—including telecommunications services, which are currently over-priced due to their micro markets—as well as to import goods at lower prices through unified buying power. The island nations aspire to eventually be seen as a larger market and to profit

from economies of scale that will also strengthen their voice in an already complex global economy, and, of course, in upcoming FTAA negotiations.

Though not a single market economy, The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between Mexico, the U.S., and Canada was met with considerable opposition when first proposed. It is the world's most extensive free trade agreement short of a common market. Since the beginning of its implementation in 1994, some tariffs have been completely eliminated while others will drop until they too disappear in five, ten, or fifteen years. From 1993 to 2001, bilateral trade between the U.S. and Mexico increased 188 percent. But despite these seemingly beneficial statistics, opponents still point out that hundreds of thousands of Mexicans have been negatively affected due to rising unemployment rates brought about by a contracting economy. In the first three years of NAFTA, over 2 million Mexicans lost their jobs. Many American and Canadian workers also lost out as companies moved south of the border in search of cheap labor. One convincing argument now being made is that those who benefit from NAFTA tend not to need it, while those who suffered before, continue to suffer, but even more dramatically.

At the beginning of the year, U.S. officials announced the commencement of discussions concerning the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). The hope of negotiators is to eliminate tariffs and other economic barriers to the expansion of manufactured goods, agriculture, and services, as well as increasing FDI and portfolio investment between the United States and Central America. Over 50 programs will be initiated to help Central American countries compete on an international level. It remains to be seen, however, whether CAFTA will truly help stabilize the area's economies and bring relief to all strata of Central American societies.

Some Caribbean authorities feel that a NAFTA-like prescription for the Caribbean would have a monumental effect on the area as the islands' individual economies are becoming more and more obsolete in the international market, based as they are on high cost sugar and banana cultivation as well as an increasingly fickle tourist industry. According to the CARIBNews, the OECS hopes to implement a single market economy by 2005 because "the region is likely to be exposed to tough competition as it joins Latin American and North American countries in signing onto the Free Trade Area of the Americas."

Dr. Richard Bernal, director-general of the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (CRNM), has said that the Caribbean will inevitably have to increase its participation in the global economy. Its advocates say that each of the nations in the Caribbean region would benefit greatly from being a part of the FTAA, as their worldwide markets would almost certainly expand. But some of the smaller and lesser-developed countries' fate could be far more problematic. If the U.S. and other large economies are interested in what the smaller countries have to offer—such as Guyana's gold and bauxite—they will need to include provisions that help those countries develop instead of marginalizing their exports and forcing down their prices, which will only add to the poverty that already is widely found. The OECS members who are seeking a single market economy and integration within the FTAA will soon know whether their economic prospects under the pending trade pact will fulfill the abundance of sales talk they have heard over the past few years.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF RALPH R. "RONNEY" SNELL

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary life and accomplishments of Ralph R. "Ronney" Snell, CPO, FAAOP, who passed away in Memphis, Tennessee, on May 11. Mr. Snell's death is a great loss to his family, his friends and members of the Orthotic & Prosthetic field.

Ronney dedicated his career to improving the quality of life for his patients and contributed greatly to the success of many Orthotic & Prosthetic companies. As a third generation Orthotic & Prosthetic practitioner, Ronney presided over his family's business, Snell's Limb and Braces, Inc., for 16 years.

Ronney served on the board of directors of Durr Fillauer Medical Inc., he served as president of Prosthetics and Orthotics Development Inc., and as director of research and development and production for Florida Brace, Inc. In addition, Ronney served as director of prosthetics and orthotics at Baptist Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. Ronney founded his own company, C.F.I. Prosthetics & Orthotics in Memphis, and later worked as area manager for J.E. Hanger in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Ronney earned his certification in prosthetics in 1957 and orthotics in 1975. He made countless contributions to his profession, and he shared his knowledge and experience with everyone he met by serving as president of every major Orthotic & Prosthetic organization. Ronney was president of the American Board for Certification in Orthotics and Prosthetics in 1969, and he helped organize the American Academy of Orthotics and Prosthetics. Ronney became the Academy's first president in 1971 and was named a fellow member in 2002. Furthermore, Ronney served two terms as president of the American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association, the first in 1974–1975 and the second in 1998–1999.

Perhaps, Ronney will be remembered most as a mentor and teacher. Ronney held a number of teaching positions to pass along his knowledge and expertise to others. He served as a clinical instructor at the University of Tennessee's Department of Physical Therapy; he was an assistant professor of orthopedics for the University of Tennessee's rehabilitation engineering program and served as an instructor of Orthotics & Prosthetics at Northwestern University.

Ronney's life-long passion was dedicated to helping others and making a difference in their lives. His generosity and loving nature were evident in his active participation with St. Jude Children's Research Hospital and the donations he made in support of his ideals.

With all the lives he touched and the contributions he made, Ronney earned a wealth of accolades, including American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association's prestigious Lifetime Achievement Award, the Academy's Titus-Ferguson Award for a lifetime of achievement and a special tribute created by American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association, American Board for Certification in Orthotics and Prosthetics, and the Academy to recognize his leadership in all three organizations.

Ronney Snell leaves behind a long legacy of selfless servitude to the field of Orthotics and Prosthetics, and to his family and friends. Ronney set an example for all of us to follow, and he will be greatly missed.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring a distinguished public servant, an outstanding citizen and my friend, Ronney Snell.

PERSONEL EXPLANATION

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 21, I was unavoidably detained due to a prior obligation. I request that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reflect that had I been present and voting, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 398, "yes" on rollcall No. 399, and "yes" on rollcall No. 400.

HONORING LARRY ALLEN

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Larry Allen, a retired police officer from my hometown of Tarpon Springs who offers free computer classes to children in my congressional district.

Mr. Allen retired from the Tarpon Springs Police Department earlier this year after thirty years of dedicated service. He joined the force after high school because he wanted to serve the community in which he was raised. Mr. Allen, however, wanted to continue serving the community he once protected after his retirement. Consequently, he devotes much of his time to the Department's Cops and Kids program, which teaches children how to use, repair, and take care of computers.

The program, which allows six youngsters to participate on a rotating basis every six weeks, enables its participants to get individualized instruction that they may not otherwise receive at school. This attention allows the students to learn how to use computers as educational tools and learn more than they would without the benefit of those skills.

I am pleased that many individuals and businesses from my congressional district have supported this effort by donating computers to the program. These machines are refurbished and loaded with current software which allows the students to take computers home to assist with their school work.

Mr. Speaker, the Cops and Kids program is a shining example of what can be accomplished by dedicated individuals who care about their community. Larry Allen is one such person; a man whose career in law enforcement made Tarpon Springs a safer place to live and work and whose concern for his community has improved the lives of many children in it. I am proud to represent Mr. Allen in Congress and commend him both for his police career and his service in the Cops and Kids program.

NATIONAL NIGHT OUT SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL CHILD IDENTIFICATION PROGRAM

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the National Association of Town Watch and its National Night Out program for supporting the National Child Identification Program (NCIDP), a joint partnership between the American Football Coaches Association and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide identification kits to parents and guardians to help locate missing children. In addition, I applaud the AFCA and the FBI in their efforts to register 2 million more children in the NCIDP by August 5, 2003, the same day that National Night Out will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

The National Association of Town Watch (NATW), a national nonprofit community-crime prevention association located in Wynnwood, Pennsylvania, organizes the annual National Night Out. The National Night Out program develops relationships between local community and law enforcement officers in order to build safer and more secure neighborhoods to reduce crime, decreases local violence, and lowers the demand for drugs. NATW provides information, program support and technical assistance to local citizens and communities to support community-crime prevention. The National Night Out campaign involves citizens, law enforcement agencies, civic groups, businesses, neighborhood organizations and local officials from 9,850 communities from all 50 States and U.S. territories. In all, 33 million people participated in National Night Out in 2002.

I have participated in National Night Out several times and seen first hand its effectiveness in creating and supporting community crime watch programs. National Night Out has a greater presence in my State of Texas than any other state in the nation and the one in The Woodlands, Texas, my home town, has been named a national community-watch award winner for several years running.

As we all know, child safety and child protection have grown as important priorities for communities in recent years. Throughout its history, National Night Out has used its community crime-prevention message and its community-based networks to address major crime-related issues. National Night Out has proven to be a powerful tool for building stronger, safer neighborhoods, reaching more than 33 million Americans in nearly 10,000 cities and towns in 2002, making it the Nation's largest grassroots crime-prevention program.

This year, National Night Out will support the NCIDP in its efforts to provide parents with I.D. kits to collect and keep specific information, such as fingerprints, that would give authorities vital information in cases of missing children. While more than 800,000 children a year are estimated to be missing each year, less than 2 percent of all parents had a copy of a child's fingerprints to use in case of emergency. This initiative can change that reality and help protect children.

Mr. Speaker, supporting the NCIDP is just one example of the value of the National Night Out program and the important role of NATW.

National Night Out, which receives part of its funding from the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant program, is one of the fastest growing, cost effective community anti-crime programs in the nation. I understand the value of National Night Out and, as a result, have asked appropriators on the Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Appropriations Subcommittee to support National Night Out funding.

Mr. Speaker, for consideration by my colleagues, I have enclosed a memorandum on the NCIDP from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to mayors across the United States explaining this year's National Night Out initiative in more detail. I respectfully request that it be included in the RECORD.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
Clarksburg, WV, April 11, 2003.
Re community call to action.

LETTER TO ALL HONORABLE MAYORS

According to a U.S. Department of Justice study, about 58,200 children are abducted each year by non-family members with about 45 percent of those incidents being perpetrated by strangers. This startling statistic caused the American Football Coaches Association (NFL, NCAA, and high school coaches nationwide) to launch the National Child Identification Program (NCIDP). The FBI has partnered with the Coaches Association in this not-for-profit program with the goal of providing inkless fingerprint identification (I.D.) kits for all 60 million children in the United States.

The FBI is separately partnered with National Night Out which recently has also partnered with the AFCA's National Child ID Program in an effort to further increase awareness for child safety. The National Association of Town Watch introduced National Night Out, "America's Night Out Against Crime," in 1984 and continues to heighten awareness and strengthen participation in anticrime efforts throughout communities nationwide. National Night Out, the NCIDP, and the FBI hope to set a record on August 5, 2003, for the most ID kits distributed within a single day in history.

In an effort to reach our goal, we are encouraging every city across the U.S. to participate in the National Night Out on Tuesday, August 5, 2003. Information for obtaining NCIDP's inkless fingerprint ID kits for the National Night Out may be found at its website <http://www.nutw.org/nno/>. The National Night Out website provides you with complete information on how to plan your event, as well as a way to obtain supplies, including the child ID kit. Registration for the event is free and once registered, you will receive an organizational kit filled with "how to" materials such as: promotional ideas, guidelines, tips, Q&As, camera-ready art, sample news releases, and proclamations. Act quickly so that you do not miss this opportunity to communicate the issues of safety with your community on August 5, 2003. Registration is easy and can be completed online by following these four easy steps: Identify a Contact Person; go to the National Night Out website <http://www.nutw.org/nno/>; register online, it's free; and publicize your event.

Many law enforcement agencies and corporations are currently combining the distribution of the NCIDP kits with other prevention, drug awareness, violence education, and community outreach programs. For more information on the NCIDP and how you can help protect children in your community, visit their website at www.childidprogram.com or call (234) 630-2245.

It is paramount that we do all we can to ensure the safety of our children. Your orga-

nization can be a prime vehicle in that endeavor. Thank you for your help in this important cause.

JOHN S. HOOKS, JR.,
Deputy Assistant Director,
Policy, Administrative and Liaison Branch.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 2357, LEGISLATION EXTENDING HEALTH CARE BENEFITS TO FILIPINO VETERANS

SPEECH OF
HON. ED CASE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 14, 2003

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, Filipino veterans have waited nearly 60 years for Congress to take the first steps to undo an injustice inflicted upon them. I was pleased to see our Nation finally begin to take those steps by passing H.R. 2357.

When the United States asked the Philippines to help America fight the long and difficult battles of World War II, nearly 200,000 Filipinos responded. They responded without hesitation to defend their homeland and to answer the call for help. In return, President Roosevelt promised that Filipino veterans would become U.S. citizens and thus have the same benefits given to all other U.S. veterans. In October 1945 General Omar Bradley, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, reaffirmed that they were to be treated like all other American veterans and would receive full benefits.

Yet, in 1946, the U.S. Congress broke this promise to the Commonwealth Army and the recognized guerrilla forces by enacting the Rescission Act (Public Law 79-301). Congress broke the same promise made to the New Philippine Scouts when it passed the Second Rescission Act (Public Law 79-391). The Rescission Acts stated that the World War II service of Filipinos would not be treated as recognizable military service. These acts took away their benefits.

I am pleased to add my voice to those in this Chamber, both today and for decades past, that want us to face up to this injustice. The legislation (H.R. 2357) passed by the House on July 21, 2003 authorizes the Department of Veterans' Affairs to provide hospital and nursing home care and medical services to certain Filipino World War II veterans of the Philippines Commonwealth Army and former Philippines New Scout veterans who permanently reside in the United States, in the same manner as provided to U.S. veterans. The bill would provide health care benefits to approximately 14,000 Commonwealth Army and New Philippines Scout veterans who are permanent and legal residents of the United States.

I support this legislation, but it is time for this Congress to turn its attention to the approximately 30,000 Commonwealth Army and New Philippines Scout veterans living in the Philippines who served alongside American soldiers, risked their lives during World War II, yet were denied the veterans' benefits that were promised to them. The passage of H.R. 2357 does not release the United States from its moral obligation to provide Filipino veterans, regardless of where they live, the benefits that were unfairly taken away from them in 1946.

Filipino veterans are now in their 70s and 80s, and we lose approximately five Filipino veterans each day. They are in desperate need of health care. It is time for this Congress to do the right thing and provide them with the benefits they earned during the World War II campaigns.

I thank my colleagues for passing H.R. 2357, and urge them to continue to push toward full equity for Filipino veterans.

HONORING JOSEPH F. ZABALDO,
RECIPIENT OF THE GOLD LIFE-
SAVING MEDAL

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to honor Mr. Joseph Zabaldo, World War II hero and Oregon resident. While in service, Mr. Zabaldo was a radioman in a B-29 bomber over the Pacific Ocean, near Japan. On or about July 1, 1945, Mr. Zabaldo's plane went down, crash-landing in the ocean. As the crew assembled in a life raft near the sinking B-29, Mr. Zabaldo noticed a fellow soldier tangled in ripped cable and wiring inside the wrecked bomber. As the soldier, who could not swim, frantically tried to untangle himself, Mr. Zabaldo went to his rescue, at great risk to his own life. Freeing the frantic soldier from the sinking plane, Mr. Zabaldo swam him to safety.

For his efforts, he was awarded the Coast Guard's prestigious Gold Lifesaving Medal. However, in the mix of World War II, Mr. Zabaldo never actually received the medal. His grandson, Jared, contacted my office and informed us of this situation. Now, 58 years later, it is my pleasure to be able to secure the actual medal for Oregon's hero. On Wednesday, July 23, 2003, Joseph F. Zabaldo will be awarded the Gold Lifesaving Medal for his heroic act in World War II.

ROAD TO PEACE IN SUDAN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, as you are keenly aware, the Road to Peace for the people of Sudan has been long and perilous. Yet the prospect for a lasting peace may finally be at hand. Negotiations among the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) have been ongoing over the past 10 months under a renewed commitment to peace and with a determination to resolve the important issues that remain.

I observed today, the debate on H. Res. 194 regarding the importance of international efforts to abolish slavery and other human rights abuses in Sudan. Mr. Speaker, I share the concerns of my distinguished colleagues and their desire to see an end to slavery and human rights abuses, be it Sudan or elsewhere in the world. But while we cannot condone or ever forget the past, in my view the

interests of the people of Sudan are best served by focusing on the future and finding lasting peace and stability for the region.

On April 21, 2003, President Bush, in his Presidential Determination Under the Sudan Peace Act, certified that the government of Sudan and the People's Liberation Movement (SPLM/A) are negotiating in good faith. This historic event underscores the government of Sudan's commitment to peace and sets the stage for a negotiated peace agreement and the chance for dignity, prosperity and a better way of life for the people of Sudan, especially for Sudanese children.

Mr. Speaker, there will be those who will criticize the president's decision and who will focus on past history while giving little recognition to the positive events of the past year. The tragedy of such criticism is that it promotes a policy of divisiveness instead of unity which would enhance the prospects for peace and stability to the region. Even more troublesome is that such criticism shifts the focus from the real prospects for peace that now exist. While progress on the peace front has not been without set backs, positive developments have and continue to occur and should not be ignored.

Mr. Speaker, the release of special envoy John Danforth's April 2002 report "Outlook for Peace in Sudan" put in motion the events to date that have helped reestablish the present framework for peace. Following the Danforth report, an important first step towards peace was the signing of the Machakos Protocol, on July 20, 2002, resolving the major issues of self-determination for the south and the separation of state and religion. In September 2002, peace talks resumed under a negotiated ceasefire agreement and in October, 2002, the government of Sudan and the SPLM/A signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas and to people in need, in accordance with the Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS) agreement.

In addition, an addendum to the October 2002 MOU on cessation of hostilities was signed to add new mechanisms to strengthen implementation. Later in February, the human rights group Amnesty International was invited to visit Sudan for constructive dialogue on human rights issues.

On March 4, the mandate of the Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT) was extended for another year. Later in March, the ceasefire agreement was extended to June 30, 2003. Most recently, on May 1 the United Nations secured the opening of a new corridor in southern Sudan to enhance humanitarian access to the region.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my distinguished colleagues will view these developments as testimony to government of Sudan's commitment to achieving a lasting peace for the benefit of all our people.

While these and other events give hope for peace and a permanent end to hostilities, there are many of my colleagues who remain skeptical.

There remain roughly 90 days before the next "determination" under the Sudan Peace Act must be made. I would call on my colleagues to join me in supporting an NGO-sponsored fact finding delegation mission to Sudan and an accompanying report on the findings to assist in fully understanding the current situation in the Sudan with regard to

allegations of slavery, human rights abuses and religious persecution.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in Sudan is the product of nearly a half-century of conflict and political divisiveness. While we must never forget the past, the interests of the Sudanese people will be best served by focusing in the future and achieving lasting peace.

We look forward to the day when peace is at hand and when U.S. sanctions can be lifted and Sudan removed from the state terrorist sponsors list. Only then will the people of Sudan be able to receive the benefits of American ingenuity, technology and investment for their sustained growth and economic prosperity.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF RAÚL JULIÁ

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation to honor the achievements of the late Raúl Juliá by awarding his family the Congressional Gold Medal. I am pleased that 31 of my colleagues have joined me as original cosponsors of this important resolution.

Whether he played Edmund in Shakespeare's King Lear, or Valentín in The Kiss of the Spiderwoman, or Rafael the fix-it-man on Sesame Street, the passion and talent that Raúl Juliá exhibited in his work made him an inspiration for actors of all backgrounds. Raúl Juliá took risks in the projects he chose and the success of these risks was an inspiration of aspiring actors everywhere and especially in his native Puerto Rico.

Raúl Juliá often chose to forgo traditional plays and Hollywood blockbusters for such innovative roles as a Fellini-esque filmmaker in the Broadway musical Nine or as slain Salvadoran Archbishop Oscar Romero in the movie Romero. Best known for his roles as Gomez Addams in The Addams Family and as Chico Mendez in The Burning Season, he was nominated for four Tony awards in 10 years, and posthumously received the Emmy Award, Golden Globe Award and the Screen Actors' Guild award.

In addition to his talents on the stage and screen, Raúl Juliá was an activist on both local and global levels. He was a spokesperson for the Hunger Project, a nonprofit organization committed to the eradication of world hunger, and was also involved in La Familia, a New York City outreach program for Latino families in need. Raúl Juliá's immense success did not diminish the immense generosity of his spirit and dedication to helping actors from Puerto Rico and elsewhere. His long-standing association with the New York Public Theater and the New York Shakespeare Festival opened doors to nontraditional parts for Hispanic actors. He co-founded the Latino Playwrights Reading Workshops and was instrumental in the creation of the Puerto Rico Traveling Theater, which showcases bilingual plays and Hispanic playwrights and actors, while bringing theater to those who cannot ordinarily afford it.

In 1994, thirty years after he made his Broadway debut in Spanish playwright Calderón de la Barca's Life is a Dream, Raúl

Juliá's life and career were cut short by a fatal stroke. He was given a state funeral in Puerto Rico, where thousands of people attended as a testimony to his many lasting achievements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to please join me in finally recognizing and honoring Raúl Juliá's great contributions to the Latino community and to the performing by cosponsoring this legislation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I hosted a townhall forum with my constituents to discuss the Republicans' prescription drug plan and how it will harm America's seniors.

As a result, I missed rollcall votes 398–400. Had I been present, I would have voted: No. 398—"yea" No. 399—"yea" and No. 400—"yea."

IN MEMORY OF JUNE KEEFE OWENS

HON. BOB BEAUPREZ

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Speaker, the occasion upon which I rise tonight is not one I looked forward to. The duties of our office can at times overwhelm us, but the privileges of this floor are also humbling. And it is with humility that I have the honor of submitting these words in memory of a dear lady, the mother of a good friend, for the RECORD.

Recently, the Governor of Colorado lost his mother, June Keefe Owens, on July 16 following a tragic stroke. While she can never be replaced, the warmth of her smile will never be lost.

Mrs. Owens was born in Fargo, ND, met her husband in Minneapolis, was married in New Jersey, raised her family in Texas, and spent her golden years in Colorado. She raised five wonderful children—Mike, Mary K, Bill, Betsy, and Kelly—and eleven grandchildren—Brad, Jennifer, Matthew, Patrick, Michael, Monica, Julie, Mark, Brett, Ellen, and Laura.

She was an energetic volunteer, who spent her time in Colorado volunteering for the Cancer League, Porter Hospital, and the Cherry Creek Republican Women's Association. And while I never sat down with her for bridge, I understand she played a mean hand.

Looking back, I can remember many engaging conversations with Mrs. Owens, but it was rare when the two of us spoke alone. Everywhere she went, June attracted a crowd with her pleasant smile, warm words, and genuine kindness. I remember well her words of hope and encouragement during my campaign last year. In politics, we see all too often when a person's kindness is but fleeting. People say "good luck" or "I'm pulling for you," and you just know it's mostly out of obligation to say something. Her kindness was much deeper—in her soul, she really cared about the lives of those around her, and had the ability to touch and warm your heart as too few are able to do.

They often say that a person's legacy is what you leave behind. June left behind a terrific family full of life and full of love. Today one child is in technology, one is a homemaker, another a diplomat, one an educator, and one a Governor. They are each an amazing story of success. She was so proud of them all. And that pride was well returned. Never did I see her children around her without genuine and fond admiration for their mother.

She was also vigilant about serving God and saved a pew every Sunday for her family, just in case. She would often call the Governor just to make sure he had been to Mass during the week. Her faith went much further than Sunday mornings. It was part of her every moment.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I had more words to describe this wonderful lady, but they seem to fall short. I thank my colleagues for this opportunity to pay my respects in this special way to June Keefe Owens—the wife of an army officer, the mother of a Governor, a smile that will be missed.

May she rest in eternal peace, and may comfort and strength be granted to those who loved and admired her so dearly.

DECLASSIFIED PORTIONS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, as I stated yesterday, President Bush's adversaries—both in the political arena and the media—have chosen to ignore or distort the facts regarding Iraq's pursuit of a nuclear weapons program. To counter the numerous inaccuracies created by too many people who should know better, I am including in the RECORD the second half of the declassified portions of the National Intelligence Estimate released by the White House this past Friday.

STATE/INR ALTERNATIVE VIEW

... acquire nuclear weapons. Iraq may be doing so, but INR considers the available evidence inadequate to support such a judgment. Lacking persuasive evidence that Baghdad has launched a coherent effort to reconstitute its nuclear weapons program, INR is unwilling to speculate that such an effort began soon after the departure of UN inspectors or to project a timeline for the completion of activities it does not now see happening. As a result, INR is unable to predict when Iraq could acquire a nuclear device or weapon.

In INR's view Iraq's efforts to acquire aluminum tubes is central to the argument that Baghdad is reconstituting its nuclear weapons program, but INR is not persuaded that the tubes in question are intended for use as centrifuge rotors. INR accepts the judgment of technical experts at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) who have concluded that the tubes Iraq seeks to acquire are poorly suited for use in gas centrifuges to be used for uranium enrichment and finds unpersuasive the arguments advanced by others to make the case that they are intended for that purpose. INR considers it far

more likely that the tubes are intended for another purpose, most likely the production of artillery rockets. The very large quantities being sought, the way the tubes were tested by the Iraqis, and the atypical lack of attention to operational security in the procurement efforts are among the factors, in addition to the DOE assessment, that lead INR to conclude that the tubes are not intended for use in Iraq's nuclear weapon program.

CONFIDENCE LEVELS FOR SELECTED KEY JUDGMENTS IN THIS ESTIMATE

HIGH CONFIDENCE

Iraq is continuing, and in some areas expanding its chemical, biological, nuclear and missile programs contrary to UN resolutions.

We are not detecting portions of these weapons programs.

Iraq possesses proscribed chemical and biological weapons and missiles.

Iraq could make a nuclear weapon in months to a year once it acquires sufficient weapons grade fissile material.

MODERATE CONFIDENCE

Iraq does not yet have a nuclear weapon or sufficient material to make one but is likely to have a weapon by 2007 to 2009.

LOW CONFIDENCE

When Saddam would use weapons of mass destruction.

Whether Saddam would engage in clandestine attacks against the U.S. Homeland.

Whether in desperation Saddam would share chemical or biological weapons with al-Qa'ida.

Uranium Acquisition. Iraq retains approximately two-and-a-half tons of 2.5 percent enriched uranium oxide, which the IAEA permits. This low-enriched material could be used as feed material to produce enough HEU for about two nuclear weapons. The use of enriched feed material also would reduce the initial number of centrifuges that Baghdad would need by about half, Iraq could divert this material—the IAEA inspects it only once a year—and enrich it to weapons grade before a subsequent inspection discovered it was missing. The IAEA last inspected this material in late January 2002.

Iraq has about 550 metric tons of yellowcake and low-enriched uranium at Tuwaitha, which is inspected annually by the IAEA. Iraq also began vigorously trying to procure uranium ore and yellowcake; acquiring either would shorten the time Baghdad needs to produce nuclear weapons.

A foreign government service reported that as of early 2001, Niger planned to send several tons of "pure uranium" (probably yellowcake) to Iraq. As of early 2001, Niger and Iraq reportedly were still working out arrangements for this deal, which could be for up to 500 tons of yellowcake. We do not know the status of this arrangement.

Reports indicate Iraq also has sought uranium ore from Somalia and possibly the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

We cannot confirm whether Iraq succeeded in acquiring uranium ore and/or yellowcake from these sources. Reports suggest Iraq is shifting from domestic mining and milling of uranium to foreign acquisition. Iraq possesses significant phosphate deposits, from which uranium had been chemically extracted before Operation Desert Storm. Intelligence information on whether nuclear-related phosphate mining and/or processing has been reestablished is inconclusive, however.

ANNEX A—Iraq's ATTEMPTS TO ACQUIRE ALUMINUM TUBES

Some of the specialized but dual-use items being sought are, by all indications, bound for Iraq's missile program. Other cases are ambiguous, such as that of a planned magnet-production line whose suitability for centrifuge operations remains unknown. Some efforts involve noncontrolled industrial material and equipment—including a variety of machine tools—and are troubling because they would help establish the infrastructure for a renewed nuclear program. But such efforts (which began well before the inspectors departed) are not clearly linked to a nuclear end-use. Finally, the claims of Iraqi pursuit of natural uranium in Africa are, in INR's assessment, highly dubious.

THE RETIREMENT OF MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT IVANY

HON. TODD RUSSELL PLATTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

Mr. PLATTS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplished military career and life of Major General Robert Ivany, Commandant of the United States Army War College in Carlisle, PA. General Ivany will officially step down as Commandant of the War College on July 28, 2003 and retire from the Army on September 30, 2003.

Three-year-old Robert Ivany, the son of World War II refugees from Hungary, immigrated to the United States with his parents following the war. Our country has greatly benefited from his presence here ever since.

Over the course of his 34 years of dedicated service in the United States Army, General Ivany served a combat tour in Vietnam, taught history at West Point, spent 2 years as an aide to President Ronald Reagan, and commanded forces throughout the world. General Ivany's career culminated with his appointment as the 45th Commandant of the War College at Carlisle Barracks, the Army's foremost institution for educating its leaders.

As Commandant, General Ivany has brought each institution on post together to be a more cohesive team and better focused on the overall goals of the War College. Perhaps his greatest legacy will be his tireless efforts to improve the quality-of-life of the students, and their families, while attending the War College, as well as the officers and soldiers stationed at Carlisle Barracks. General Ivany has begun the process of upgrading housing, constructing a new classroom, and renovating other facilities. His vision will help guide the War College for years to come.

I also want to express my deepest gratitude to General Ivany's family—his wife Marianne, sons Christopher, Marc, and Brian, and daughter Julianne. I am very much aware of and deeply grateful for the many sacrifices that military family members also make on behalf of their country.

Major General Robert Ivany is a true patriot and public servant. His profound patriotism and dedication to duty serve as shining examples of citizenship for all Americans to emulate. I offer my most sincere thanks for all that General Ivany has given our great Nation.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
THERE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED A NATIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER WEEK

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker I rise today in support of House Resolution 240, to establish National Community Health Centers Week. This resolution highlights the importance of health centers throughout the nation, and aids these organizations in promoting their valuable health services to the public.

Community health centers provide a wide range of essential health services, often to uninsured and underinsured individuals. Especially in this era when so many Americans remain uninsured, the role of community health centers in the health care system is critical. Among the important services provided are mental health care, senior care, HIV/AIDS services, substance abuse treatment, and immunizations. Filling a gap in providing care for low income individuals, including those without insurance, community health centers should be recognized for their dedication to the improvement of America's public health.

Thousands of these institutions operate nationwide, and in my own district in Illinois, the Melrose Park Family Health Center and the new Peterson Family Health Center are examples of the tremendous service they provide. More than 5,000 visits were made to the Melrose Park Family Health Center within three months after it opened in October 2002. Serving a wide variety of patients, many of whom have no insurance, the Center's most common services include immunizations, and treatment for respiratory infections and hypertension. As part of Chicago's Citywide Emergency Response Program, the Center also would treat victims in the case of a bio-terror attack.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Representative DAVIS and the Members of the Committee on Government Reform for introducing this legislation and bringing it to the floor today. It highlights the crucial efforts of community health centers across the nation that improve and even save the lives of numerous Americans on a daily basis.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO ROGER D. BRIDGES, PH.D., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE RUTHERFORD B. HAYES PRESIDENTIAL CENTER, ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding gentleman from Ohio. A scholar, librarian, professor, and writer, Dr. Roger D. Bridges is a well-respected citizen of Fremont, Ohio. Executive Director of The Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, Dr. Bridges has earned credentials in a wide range of disciplines.

Born in Marshalltown, Iowa, Dr. Bridges received his B.A. from the University of Northern Iowa in 1959, and his M.A. in 1963. In 1970, Dr. Bridges earned his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana.

In 1970, after an early career as a teacher, librarian and assistant professor, Dr. Bridges was named an NHPRC Fellow in Documentary Editing. Assigned to the Papers of Ulysses S. Grant at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Dr. Bridges began his professional career in historical research.

In 1971, Dr. Bridges served as the Director of Research for the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield. In 1976, he was promoted to Head Librarian. In 1987, Dr. Bridges became Assistant Illinois State Historian and Founding Editor of the prestigious Abraham Lincoln Legal Papers for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency at Springfield and Illinois State University.

In 1988, the Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center, the nation's first presidential library and museum, asked Dr. Bridges to become the fourth director in the Center's tremendous history.

In addition to his prominent position, where Dr. Bridges has worked for the past 15 years as Director of the Hayes Presidential Center, he has received honorary doctorates from Lincoln College and Tiffin University. Furthermore, Dr. Bridges has been honored for his work in civil rights and state and local history. Dr. Bridges is also an active member of several professional organizations, including the Ohio Historical Society, served as Secretary-Treasurer for the Society for Historians of the Gilded Age and Progressive Era, and is a past member of the Ohio Academy of History Executive Council.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to Dr. Roger D. Bridges. Our communities are served well by having such honorable and giving citizens, like Dr. Bridges, who is a wonderful asset to the state of Ohio. On the occasion of his retirement, we wish Dr. Bridges all the best as we pay tribute to one of Ohio's finest citizens.

RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE YEAR OF THE KOREAN WAR VETERAN

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Con. Res. 212, to proclaim 2003 as the Year of the Korean War Veteran. As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Korean Armistice, it is entirely appropriate to pay tribute to the nearly 1.7 million troops who fought on the Korean peninsula by designating this year in their honor.

U.S. troops endured some of the most brutal conditions ever experienced in the history of American warfare. They fought in extreme heat as well as cold so severe that some troops literally froze to the floors of their foxholes. But sadly, their sacrifice and bravery are often overlooked. In response, this resolution ensures that the "Forgotten War" is always remembered in American history, and

that we will never forget the 37,000 troops who sacrificed their lives and the 104,000 Americans injured in Korea.

I am honored to represent 31,611 veterans who make their home in Illinois' Fifth Congressional District. One of them is a Korean War Veteran I am honored to call a good friend—Mr. Eugene Piltaver. For many years, Gene has devoted his time to ensuring that his fellow veterans are honored for their service to our country. A testament to his commitment is symbolized by the United States Military Armed Forces Veterans Memorial in his hometown in Franklin Park, Illinois. Gene not only conceived of the idea for the Memorial, but also rallied support and funding to build this impressive monument dedicated to the bravery and patriotism to Franklin Park's veterans.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Eugene Piltaver and all of the veterans who have served and sacrificed for our nation, I am proud to support the Year of the Korean War Veteran.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO FARMWORKER APPRECIATION DAY—FREMONT, OHIO

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding event taking place in my district in Northwest Ohio. Saturday, August 2, 2003, people from across Ohio's Fifth Congressional District will gather in Fremont to celebrate Farmworker Appreciation Day.

There is no question that farming is the backbone of our nation. From the earliest days of our nation's history, hardworking men and women have taken to the fields to plant and harvest crops and raise livestock in order to feed their families, their neighbors, and their fellow countrymen.

Mr. Speaker, farming is an honorable profession that takes a great deal of skill, patience, and hard work. Those hardworking men and women who work on our nation's farms deserve much credit for helping to make our lands productive and fruitful.

Through the arduous process of working and cultivating the soil, these farmworkers help prepare the ground, plant the crops, and harvest the food we need to live. The lifestyle of a farmworker is tough. Like the farmer, the farmworker must endure the ever-changing seasons from the harshest winters to sun drying, waterless droughts to rain-soaked days that lead to disastrous floods. farmworkers watch the fields as thunderous storms race across them damaging the crops from which they make their living. However, through it all, farmworkers continue to the fields to do their work.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture is vitally important to the Fifth District of Ohio as we are home to nineteen percent of Ohio's farmland. We know that the economy of our part of Ohio depends on farming. The prosperity of my district is dependent in large part upon the tireless efforts of the farmworkers who bring in the crops. I can think of no better way to celebrate the contributions of these individuals than to take part in farmworker Appreciation Day.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to farmworkers by

helping me proclaim August 2, 2003 as farm-worker Appreciation Day. We thank them for all they have done and wish them the very best for the future.

**VETERANS HEALTH CARE
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003**

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2357, the "Veterans Health Care Improvement Act." This bill will bestow Filipino veterans with the honor and dignity they deserve for their service in the Pacific theatre of World War II.

Filipino soldiers fought shoulder-to-shoulder and died alongside American troops at some of the war's most horrific battles like Bataan and Corregidor. During the infamous Bataan Death March, Filipino soldiers swelled the ranks of the dead to over six thousand. Yet for all their sacrifices, Congress in 1946 divested Filipino soldiers of their military benefits while soldiers of other allied countries retained their status and privileges as American veterans. It is long past time to reverse that injustice by enacting this legislation.

H.R. 2357 will restore veterans' status to the 14,000 permanent legal residents who are Filipino veterans of World War II. This will go a long way to provide comfort and security to them in their twilight years. For those suffering service-connected illnesses and injuries, Filipino veterans will finally receive the right to medical care they earned so long ago. The most elderly veterans will be granted urgently needed nursing home care.

Mr. Speaker, young Filipino men responded to the call of duty over sixty years ago and fought valiantly under the American flag. Now toward the end of their lives, they deserve to benefit from the values that the American flag represents. To that end, I stand in strong and proud support for H.R. 2357.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004**

SPEECH OF

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the DeFazio-Bradley amendment to strike the Mr. Recreational Fee Demonstration program from the Interior Appropriations bill. This program is punitive, unfair, and mismanaged.

The Recreation Fee Demonstration program allows the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Serv-

ice, and the National Park Service to charge citizens to recreate on public land, including primitive trails and unimproved campgrounds. I believe—as do many of my constituents who hike and picnic in the Angeles National Forest in Southern California—that it is patently unfair to charge them a fee to hike or picnic in these undeveloped public lands that they already support with their tax dollars.

The GAO has recently found evidence of serious mismanagement of the Recreation Fee program. Only 50 cents of every dollar collected is actually used to maintain or improve our public lands. This mismanagement is unacceptable, and we must not allow it to continue.

Let me be clear that I strongly support the National Park System, and users have already paid fees for use of National Parks, as well as developed campsites, boat launches, and other developed areas. Evidence shows that the National Park Service has a much more impressive track record in utilizing its program fees towards maintenance backlogs in national parks.

Nonetheless, we must not allow the Recreation Fee Demonstration program to continue without enhanced Congressional oversight. I urge my colleagues to support the DeFazio-Bradley amendment to strike this wasteful program.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JENNIFER DUNN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 22, 2003, I was unable to be present for rollcall votes No. 401 and No. 402 because I was unavoidably detained. Had I been here, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 401 and rollcall No. 402.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain my absence for rollcall number 401. During the vote, I was at the U.S. Department of State attending a swearing-in ceremony for Ambassador Eric Edelman, the new U.S. Ambassador to Turkey. After having the chance to work with Ambassador Edelman during his tenure with the Vice President, I wanted to personally extend my congratulations and express my appreciation for his long-standing service to our country.

However, had I been present for the vote, I would have voted "aye".

**EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES THERE
SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED A NA-
TIONAL COMMUNITY HEALTH
CENTER WEEK**

SPEECH OF

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as the proud sponsor of this resolution to establish a National Community Health Center Week. As we have discussed prescription drugs for our seniors on the House floor, some of the main points of discussion have been issues like affordability, accessibility and who is being served. Just as the bill that was passed last Congress and this Congress, there will be individuals that can not afford their prescriptions or some that will just not have access to them. Fortunately, I know that there are Community Health Centers available throughout the nation to help those in need or who get displaced by health care legislation. Community health centers have become the safety net within the health care system caring for 1 of every 5 low-income babies born in America, 1 of every 8 uninsured individuals, 1 of every 9 Medicaid beneficiaries, 1 of every 9 persons of color, 1 of every 10 rural Americans, almost 750,000 homeless and nearly 850,000 farm workers. Community health centers are established in almost every corner of our nation, representing every aspect of any Congressional district—whether it be assisting the working poor in the inner city or in the rural farmland, migrant workers, or even those who have insurance but do not have access to any other health facilities.

These health centers provide high-quality, cost effective health care as they continually meet escalating health needs and assist in reducing health disparities as well as adapting to the changing nation. With the weakened economy and unemployment reaching its highest point in almost a decade, our nation's health centers are feeling and will continue to feel the consequences by an increasing volume of patients, especially the uninsured. By establishing a week to raise awareness of community health centers, we will also be highlighting each year the great accomplishments these nonprofit, community owned and operated health providers offer so many communities. With recent numbers indicating that the nation's uninsured population is even higher than once thought, at a startling 60 million, if our nation will not realize the need for universal health care, we need to realize the importance and the need to better fund our community health centers.

One of the most amazing aspects of the community health centers is the involvement of the community. Each center tailors their services to best meet the needs and priorities of the communities of which they are in. Citizens in these communities become active participants in their community's health care decision making. Health centers even provide approximately 60,000 jobs to the residents in the communities of the centers.

Mr. Speaker, community health centers are the safety net that are committed to serving all individuals with the mission that everyone deserves quality health care services regardless

of where one resides, if they can pay or have insurance. They are vital in insuring that America's forgotten are being kept healthy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM MATHESON

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2691) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Chairman, I rise as a sixth generation Utahn. I come from the West, and I come from a State with public lands. Quite frankly, public lands in the West are what this issue is all about. I have grown up with a legacy of the use of those public lands in my State. My roots are in southern Utah.

Utah is a remarkable State. It is like a lot of the Western States, and it has got a lot of remarkable public lands, some places that are very special. As time has evolved, a lot of people around the world have discovered those lands as well; and I think it is safe to say, and I think there would be consensus at some point, that there is a lot of land out there that is worthy of protection because of its remarkable value.

When I talk about the public lands debate, I know tonight we are talking about the issue of RS 2477 and designation of roads, but it is really part of the overall public lands debate we have in our State and in the West. I look back over my lifetime about how that debate has been carried out. When I think about it, I think about so much emotion and so much effort that has gone into this debate, but there has been no progress. I am alarmed by the lack of progress.

As the West continues to grow and the population grows and the pressures develop, it is time for us to try to come together and try to make progress on these issues and resolve these issues as best we can.

There are not just two sides to this issue. It is not that simple. There are multiple stakeholders involved in public land matters in Utah and in the West. I have talked to so many of them. Quite frankly, I have talked to a lot of them just during this week in preparation and anticipation of the amendment from the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) that would be introduced today.

I have talked to county commissioners throughout rural Utah, and there is not unanimity among that group, quite frankly. There is a divergence of opinion. I have talked to all kinds of stakeholders. The sportsmen community, the recreation community.

There are many different points of view, and these points of view all have legitimate claims, and it is unfortunate that we have been unable to bring those stakeholders together in a way to resolve these issues.

In some respects, life repeats itself, as was mentioned by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL) earlier. The Department of the In-

terior in 1997 under Secretary Babbitt issued rules to deal with RS 2477. Congress did not like it, passed legislation just like we are looking at now to stop the funding of processing under that rule, and Congress said the Department of the Interior should not make any other rules until Congress deals with it.

Now we flash forward to 2003. The Department of the Interior under a different Secretary has issued a new set of rules, and once again we are revisiting the issue of whether or not Congress should be involved in trying to have an inclusive process where we get all the stakeholders together and try to make progress on this issue.

There is no question that there are legitimate claims out there for roads under RS 2477. We all know that. We all know there are roads that are roads. We know there would be some claims out there where we would agree they are really not roads. I would submit to the Members, in fact, that most of the claims in Utah are not controversial. But the problem is that everybody has been scared, everyone has been scared to deal with the non-controversial roads, thinking they would make some precedent that would place them at a disadvantaged position when we deal with the controversial claims.

So we have been involved in one litigation action after another, and one administration promulgates one set of rules, and another administration promulgates a different set of rules, and we are not making any progress.

I bring before the Members tonight an amendment. It is not a perfect amendment. It is not perfect to any stakeholder in this debate. But what it attempts to do is make some progress, some progress in trying to designate the least controversial roads and allow them to move forward. In Utah, we call them class B roads. That is a State classification. But we have adopted that language in my substitute amendment.

These are roads that can be traveled by two-wheel-drive vehicles. These are roads where I would suspect that no one would disagree that there is a legitimate claim. And I am not saying this solves the entire RS 2477 debate, but it is an opportunity to have some people come together on the least controversial part of this whole issue and try to make some progress.

I also want to mention one other component of my substitute amendment, and that is that I specifically talk about the issue of roads that cross private property, and I say that private property rights need to be maintained and that one cannot file claims on that type of land.

Finally, I mentioned earlier the amount of litigation that has been associated with this, and this is not the end of that pattern. It is unfortunate how much litigation we have seen here, and we are going to see it again. We are going to see it on this ruling that came out on January 6, I predict, and I think all of us are a little tired of that. I think we are tired of having that as a way to try to resolve things. It is time for Congress to step up to the plate and do its job.

In 1997, I was not here, but Congress said we have got to do this. Congress did not agree with what Secretary Babbitt did at that time, and it is up to Congress to come together now.

This substitute amendment is a stopgap. It is a stopgap to move forward on one set of the least controversial roads. It is not the solu-

tion. The solution is that we ought to hold hearings, we ought to try to move forward and make progress, bring the interests of all the stakeholders together, and let us make progress and move forward on RS 2477 claims.

RECOGNIZING THE NAPA VALLEY
OPERA HOUSE ON THE OCCASION
OF ITS GRAND REOPENING

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the Napa Valley Opera House, as this venue returns to life after 89 years of being closed to our community.

Built in 1879 and now a national historic landmark, the Napa Valley Opera House was the center of community life during its heyday, playing host to luminaries such as Jack London, John Philip Sousa and the legendary soprano Luisa Tetrazzini. Vaudeville shows, masquerade balls and temperance rallies were regular fare. But the hall went dark in 1914, a victim of changing times. As late as the 1980s, the building had reached such a state of dilapidation that it was on the verge of being condemned.

The grand reopening marks the successful completion of a grassroots preservation campaign that began 30 years ago and ultimately saved the structure from the wrecking ball. The fundraising effort started in earnest in 1986, and received a vital boost 11 years later, when Robert and Margrit Mondavi put forward a \$2.2 million challenge grant. To acknowledge the importance of that gift, the main hall has been named the Margrit Biever Mondavi Theatre.

Indeed Mr. Speaker, the return of this dais represents a rebirth of artistic culture that will help bind our community together. Theatre arts no longer shall be rendered a relic of the past but will be celebrated as an institution of the present; binding young and old, and linking those with artistic passion to those who have long forgotten it.

It is not enough for a community anywhere in this great nation to teach the basics of art through the schools. The arts must be actively practiced in the community to make life richer and less confined by a lack of expression that satisfies the soul. In turn the community should never turn its back and allow those institutions that have so enriched their community to crumble to dust. Truly this is a community that will not let the arts languish in such a way any longer.

The Napa Valley Opera House will be a venue dedicated to fostering an appreciation for the theatre arts where it is most important, in our children. The development of a children's series in the theatre that often incorporates hands on experience will give youngsters confidence in their inherent creativity. Fomenting the imagination through positive outlets such as this can only lead to a well-rounded pool of experience in personal expression.

Mr. Speaker, the Napa Valley Opera House will be once again an integral part of the cultural landscape of our First Congressional District and a true treasure for the people of California. It is therefore appropriate that we acknowledge and honor the Napa Valley Opera

House, and the hundreds of voices who have contributed to the legacy and success of this organization.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, on rollcall vote No. 408, I am recorded as having voted, "No". I would like the RECORD to show that I, in fact, support the Otter amendment and I intended to vote, "Yes". I hope that it is retained in the final version of the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Act.

HONORING KGMC-TV

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor KGMC-TV in Fresno, CA for their impressive support for our community. In 2002, KGMC-TV donated a total of 464 spots of valuable airtime towards Ad Council public service announcements.

Throughout the Ad Council's 60-year history, stations like KGMC-TV have helped to address the most pressing social issues of the day. Each year, the Ad Council receives approximately \$1.3 billion in donated media for over 40 campaigns to promote awareness about topics ranging from high-school drop-out prevention to AIDS awareness.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor KGMC-TV for their ongoing dedication to informing the 19th district of current and socially important issues that improve the lives of our constituents and our Nation.

A TRIBUTE TO ALLEN B. GRESHAM FOR FOUR DECADES OF PUBLIC SERVICE TO SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like today to pay tribute to Allen B. Gresham, a legendary attorney and highly respected community leader for more than four decades in San Bernardino County, California. Mr. Gresham is retiring from full-time practice after 41 years of building one of the top legal firms in Inland Southern California, and nearly as long helping make our community a better place.

My friend Allen Gresham grew up in El Centro, California and received his law degree from Stanford University before joining a San Bernardino law firm in 1959. In just 3 years, he was named as a partner, and became the senior partner by 1978. Gresham, Savage, Nolan and Tilden now has 27 lawyers and is one of the most respected and accomplished law firms in Southern California.

Mr. Gresham served as president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association in 1969 and as a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers for the past 25 years. He was named one of the "Best Lawyers in America" for the past decade, and was honored as one of the top lawyers in America in 2001. He was selected as one of the top five business litigators in the Inland Empire in that year, as well.

Almost from the beginning, Allen Gresham was active in our community. He has been a member of the Kiwanis Club of San Bernardino since 1960, and has been a director of Arrowhead United Way since 1964. He was a director of the San Bernardino County Symphony Association from 1967 to 1973 and rejoined the board in 1989—serving as its president for the next 4 years.

In 1971, Mr. Gresham stepped up his activities dramatically, beginning 32 years of service in two groups that have helped ensure that San Bernardino County grows economically and in its educational opportunities. He was elected to the Board of Trustees of the San Bernardino Community College District—and has been reelected for 8 consecutive terms. As board chairman for 3 of those terms, Mr. Gresham has helped a sleepy community college of a few thousand students grow into an academic powerhouse that today serves more than 30,000 on two campuses.

In that same year, Mr. Gresham joined Inland Action, Inc., a service group formed by community leaders to maximize the economic development of San Bernardino County, and to ensure that the county retains the benefits of Norton Air Force Base. Over my 25 years in Congress, I have worked closely with Allen Gresham and the other members of Inland Action to keep the Inland Empire high in the attention of the Federal Government. Although Norton was closed in 1988, the group has continued to strive for economic progress, and was a significant factor in winning community control of the former base in 1998. There is no doubt in my mind that the efforts of Allen Gresham and the other members of Inland Action has helped ensure that San Bernardino County is on course to be an economic powerhouse for decades to come.

I have always looked forward to the annual Inland Action trips to Washington—not least because a meeting with Allen Gresham was always a joy. He provides a combination of personal stability with an amazing ability to laugh at himself and bring laughter to those around him. His engaging and informed participation is one of the reasons Inland Action has forged numerous ties to lawmakers and federal officials that have paid off handsomely for the San Bernardino area.

Allen Gresham has received many well-deserved honors over his life of community service. He was named Citizen of the Year by the local board of realtors in 1975, Distinguished Citizen by the Military Airlift Command in 1988, Citizen of Achievement by the League of Women Voters in 1991 and received the San Bernardino County Bar Association's "John B. Surr Award" for outstanding service to the legal profession in 1999.

Mr. Speaker, as Allen Gresham retires from active practice, he is also stepping down from his role in Inland Action to give him more personal time with his wonderful wife of 49 years, Clara Thompson Gresham. Please join me in wishing them well in their retirement years, and thanking them for all of the many, many years they have devoted to their community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WORKERS WITH DISABILITIES OPPORTUNITY ACT

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Workers with Disabilities Opportunity Act of 2003" with Representative MATSUI (D-CA) and 34 other colleagues. This bill will remove a persistent employment barrier facing Social Security beneficiaries with disabilities who want to attempt to return to work—the fear of losing their health insurance. Right now, these workers lose their Medicare health insurance coverage if they remain in the workforce more than 8.5 years. This legislation would make Medicare coverage permanent for them.

There is a glaring problem with the American workforce today. There are a disproportionately small number of workers with disabilities in it. According to the Census Bureau's 2002 report, only 24 percent of American adults with disabilities are employed compared to 77 percent of other Americans. The National Organization on Disability reports that despite major advances in disability services and technologies, less than 1 percent of Social Security Disability Insurance enrollees leave the rolls each year to return to work. When the non-working adults with disabilities were asked in the National Health Interview Survey why they were discouraged from working over one-fifth of them replied that it was out of fear of losing their health insurance. With this piece of legislation we can remove this barrier.

People who receive Social Security disability insurance benefits risk losing the health insurance coverage they currently have if they return to work. While you may think that their job's health benefits may cover what they need, many employers do not offer health insurance and even if they do, the treatments workers with disabilities require may well not be covered by a standard employer-provided plan. This puts many Social Security beneficiaries in a dilemma. They must choose between staying at home and keeping their health insurance or going to work and losing it. There is no question about it; this Hobson's choice is keeping disabled Americans out of the workforce.

Some of you may ask: "Well, what about existing law?" The answer is that existing law does not do nearly enough. Under current law, Medicare coverage only extends for 8.5 years after a Social Security beneficiary returns to work. While this may sound like an adequate amount of time to become integrated into the workforce, keep in mind that people with a physical or mental disability often require ongoing care. Their health, often their lives, and certainly their ability to sustain work, depend on that care.

The Workers with Disabilities Opportunity Act is critical for removing the fear of returning to work for the millions of Americans with disabilities. We had bipartisan support for the original House version of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act that extended Medicare coverage to 8.5 years for workers with disabilities. We hope to have bipartisan support for making this improvement

complete. Furthermore, this piece of legislation is supported by the Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities, which is made up of a coalition of national disability organizations including the American Association on Mental Retardation, National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Paralyzed Veterans of America, The Arc of the United States, and United Cerebral Palsy. Let's work together to give Americans with disabilities the opportunity to succeed in the workplace by providing permanent Medicare coverage. Let's give Americans with disabilities a real ticket to work instead of pulling the rug out from underneath them after eight and a half years.

If this bill becomes law millions of Americans will no longer be afraid of going back to work. Enacting this small piece of legislation can have a tremendous impact on the lives of American with disabilities. We need to give Americans with disabilities a chance to become permanent, active members of the workforce. Americans with disabilities deserve the opportunity to succeed and we can give it to them by making their Medicare coverage permanent. I urge my colleagues to join us in support of this important legislation.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE,
JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY,
AND RELATED AGENCIES
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 22, 2003

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2799) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes:

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to offer some perspective on the amendment offered by my colleague from California, Mr. ROHRBACHER.

As all of us know and acknowledge, Mr. ROHRBACHER's amendment seems like a no-brainer and something everyone would support. To suggest that our Nation's veterans who were held prisoner by the Japanese in World War II should be prevented from filing a lawsuit for compensation seems outside the realm of what any politician would argue. But if my colleagues will allow, I am here to do just that.

While I do acknowledge the difficulty of arguing my position, I believe it's a sound position and one any member of this body could support if only they were made aware of the history surrounding this matter and the facts behind our international obligations.

America is indeed indebted to our former POWs—whether they are World War II POWs or those, including Jessica Lynch, who were held captive by Saddam Hussein. That debt our Nation owes these men and women is not just one of gratitude, but one of compensation for their time in enemy hands.

This amendment, however, is neither the best nor a wise approach to ensuring we meet our Nation's obligations to our former POWs and I would like to explain why.

If passed by the House of Representatives and adopted in conference in its current form, this amendment would almost certainly invite a veto by the White House. I firmly believe that the President would be using sound judgment in vetoing the amendment because it would violate our treaty obligations under the treaty we signed with the Japanese at the end of World War II.

Some of us in this chamber may take those treaty obligations lightly or might suggest that we should ignore commitments made over 50 years ago. I say we must abide by those treaty obligations because that treaty is what set the foundation for the 50 years of friendship and cooperation our Nation has had with Japan. Great nations do not violate their treaty obligations nor do they go back on their commitments to their friends. Great nations abide by their commitments and stand with their friends in easy situations and in difficult situations.

I believe there is another compelling reason why this amendment should be rejected and why we should choose another course. The amendment offered by my colleague from California only addresses those POWs who were taken captive during World War II. What about the POWs from the Korean War, the Vietnam War, the Iranian Hostage Crisis, the Persian Gulf War, or our most recent war with Iraq? These POWs have suffered extraordinary hardships and, due to the inequity in this amendment, would be left without any long-term compensation for their sacrifices.

I think it's important to point out that our Nation is currently home to an estimated 42,781 surviving ex-POWS: more than 39,700 from World War II, 2,400 from the Korean War, 601 from the Vietnam War, one from Somalia and three from Kosovo—and these numbers don't include the POWs from our actions against Iraq.

That is why I have offered an alternative—one that would accomplish everything this amendment does not. My legislation, H.R. 850, would create a new compensation system for former POWs delivered through the Department of Veterans Affairs. Under the new system, POWs detained 30 to 120 days would receive \$150 per month, those detained 121 to 540 days would receive \$300 per month, and those detained for 540 or more days would receive \$450 per month. Payment would be made without regard to any other compensation under the laws of the United States. In addition, the bill contains a provision to provide outpatient dental care for all POWs. Current law requires a period of internment of not less than 90 days in order to qualify. Further, I have already agreed to eliminate the 30 day requirement to be eligible for benefits under the bill to ensure POWs who were held for a shorter period of time, including those who have returned from Iraq, would in fact be eligible for monthly compensation.

Mr. Chairman, my legislation offers this body an alternative to breaking our treaty obligations and failing to meet our commitments to 50-year-old friends and allies. World War II ended nearly 60 years ago and throughout the last half of the twentieth century, Japan proved time and again that it is one of our most trusted allies and a nation upon whom we could count for lasting friendship. If anything, the last year has shown this Nation the value of trusted friends and our need for close allies around the globe.

We have the chance today to do something noble. We can both be a good friend to Japan and meet our commitments to the men and women who have worn our Nation's uniform and been held captive during foreign wars. We can do this by rejecting the path chosen by my colleague from California and by, instead, choosing an approach such as that offered in H.R. 850.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. BRIAN BOWKER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Brian Bowker on the completion of his doctorate in animal sciences from Purdue University and his dedication to science and agriculture.

As a Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS) Congressional Science Fellow, Dr. Bowker serves as Legislative Assistant in my office. I've had the benefit of Brian's expert advice on agricultural issues. I have seen the extent of his education but more importantly the extent of his character. Brian has reached an educational level that few people obtain, yet he desires to learn more and to use that knowledge to benefit others. He understands the concept, which few of us really embrace, that as Albert Einstein said, "Intellectual growth should commence at birth and cease only at death."

The recipient of numerous awards and honors, Brian has received the Featherston Outstanding PhD Award and the Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award. In addition, the Animal Science Department of Purdue University named Brian the outstanding freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior. He has received the Oakley M. Ray Distinguished Leadership Award, the Millard Plumlee Scholarship, and the Richard A. Pickett Scholarship, just to name a few. Also, Brian is a member of the American Meat Science Association and the American Society of Animal Sciences.

Therefore, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, I commend Dr. Brian Bowker for receiving his PhD, and thank him for his service to our Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 406, the Hostettler amendment to H.R. 2799, the Commerce-Justice-State appropriation bill for fiscal 2004, on Tuesday July 22, during a series of several votes, I inadvertently voted "no" when I intended to vote "yes."

I strongly disagree with the decision handed down by the 9th Circuit on the Pledge of Allegiance and have voted to reflect that disapproval twice previously: on June 27, 2002 (H. Res. 459) and on March 6, 2003 (H. Res. 132).

TRIBUTE TO DR. NIKITA MORAVSKY, AMERICAN CITIZEN-PATRIOT

HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Dr. Nikita Valerianovich Moravsky, American citizen and patriot, who will soon be celebrating his 80th birthday. Those of us who have had the good fortune to be born in the United States may sometimes take our citizenship for granted and forget how special it is. Dr. Moravsky's life reminds us of just how precious our birthright is, and his career of service to our country sets an example for us of appreciation for that gift.

In 1923, when Nikita Moravsky came into this world, he had no country. He was born in Shanghai, China, to Russian parents who had fled from the Bolshevik Revolution in their homeland. Educated in Jesuit schools in Shanghai, Nikita studied French and English, while at home he learned to speak Russian with the perfect pre-war St. Petersburg accent that he still maintains. As a young man he lived through the brutal Japanese invasion and occupation of Shanghai. Then, in 1949, as the Chinese Communists prepared to enter the city, Nikita was evacuated, along with 5,000 other—primarily Russian—refugees to a displaced persons camp on Tubabao Island in the Philippines. There he remained for two years.

Finally, in 1951, Nikita arrived in the United States, where he was soon employed on the faculty of the prestigious Army Language School in Monterey, CA, teaching Russian to American military personnel. Thus began Nikita's career of serving his adopted country. In 1958, he moved to Washington, DC, where he worked at the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) on the staff of its Russian-language magazine *America Illustrated*. He later entered the Foreign Service, touring Russia with USIA exhibits, and serving for two years as Cultural Attaché at the American Embassy in Moscow. Next followed ten years of leadership positions with the USSR Division of the Voice of America, where broadcasts to the Soviet Union kept alive the values of truth and openness that ultimately undermined the Communist regime that his parents had fled so long before.

After leaving government service, Nikita obtained his Ph.D. in Russian Area Studies from Georgetown University. In his post-government career, he has taught at George Washington University and American University, educating his students in Russian culture and history and thus helping to prepare a new generation of leaders for the post-Cold War era. He also has published numerous articles in both English and Russian and two books in Russian, one dealing with the Tubabao Island refugees and the Russian diaspora in the Far East and a new work entitled *Through the Eyes of a Russian-American*.

It is thanks to the work of Nikita Moravsky, and countless others like him, who toiled for years behind the scenes during the Cold War, that the American ideals of democracy and liberty now have a chance in the former Soviet Union. It was not just American military expenditures that ended the Cold War, but the hopes of the Russian people themselves for a

freer society—hopes well-nurtured by Nikita's work.

The United States indeed has been fortunate in having Nikita Moravsky as an adopted son. I invite my colleagues to join me in saying "thank you" to Nikita for his career of service to the United States and "congratulations" on the milestone of his 80th birthday.

CELEBRATING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE APSA CONGRESSIONAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my fellow colleagues in celebrating the 50th Anniversary of the American Political Science Association's Congressional Fellowship, the first and oldest program of its kind on Capitol Hill.

Since 1953, APSA has allowed rising leaders within government agencies, as well as those in fields like medicine, journalism and academia to get an inside view of what, when, why and how we do things here in the people's House and the other chamber.

I have had the pleasure of having several fellows since I arrived here in Congress, all of whom have distinguished themselves in their ability to jump right in and perform as any veteran of my team. They do so by checking their egos at the door but not their skills and experiences, providing a different perspective on both potential legislation and daily procedures.

Success in any arena depends on participants getting to know the language, procedures and customs of important institutions of power. To be effective communicators or creators of sound public policy, individuals and groups must know how the game is played, even if the rules appear to sometimes be rigged. APSA fellows leave their assignments with that type of knowledge and view of Congress that is built on practical experience and not solely on media or partisan spin.

Washington does not operate in a vacuum—the things that we do echo past these great halls into the homes, schools and office buildings that dot this great land. While technology has allowed Americans to connect with each other quicker, more often and over greater distances, it has not increased the public's understanding of what gets done in Washington and the impact that debates on and off the floor have on their lives.

The APSA Congressional Fellowship program is helping to bridge this gap in the public consciousness by demystifying the political process. Their alumni provide clear evidence that everyone, no matter what their profession or expertise, has a role to play in and an opportunity to impact, their government.

HONORING M.D. ANDERSON CANCER CENTER OF HOUSTON, TX

HON. CHRIS BELL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of The University of Texas M.D. An-

derson Cancer Center in Houston, TX. I am proud to announce that in this week's issue of U.S. News and World Report, a survey of "America's Best Hospitals" named M.D. Anderson Cancer Center the nation's top cancer center. Recently, M.D. Anderson broke ground for its new proton therapy machine. This will be the largest proton therapy machine in the world. M.D. Anderson is a rapidly growing institution, increasing patient load and research capabilities every year without sacrificing service.

M.D. Anderson has been ranked as one of the top two cancer centers since 1990. Not only was the honor of the nation's best cancer center bestowed on M.D. Anderson, but it also ranked fourth for gynecology and under fifteenth in urology and ear, nose, and throat. These distinctions show the dedication of the M.D. Anderson faculty, staff, volunteers, patients, and community supporters who are working towards one mission, to eliminate cancer. M.D. Anderson was the only Texas hospital to be given a number one ranking in any medical specialty.

Providing top quality care to patients from across the state of Texas and one third from out of state, M.D. Anderson shows its commitment to Texas and to the nation. M.D. Anderson represents Houston's dedication to patients, clinical research, education programs, and prevention and eradication of cancer. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating M.D. Anderson's 12,708 employees, 1,400 volunteers, its numerous local and national donors, and its many patients for making M.D. Anderson the nation's number one cancer center.

SERGEANT ROGER D. ROWE

HON. LINCOLN DAVIS

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, it is with a solemn heart that I honor the dedicated and honorable Tennessee National Guardsman and Bon Aqua Resident Sergeant Roger D. Rowe. Sergeant Rowe served the Army National Guard for 17 years and was deployed to Iraq with the 1174th Transportation Company. I pay tribute to this outstanding soldier, husband, father, and grandfather who on July 9th was tragically killed in action near the city of Mahmudiyah.

Sergeant Rowe was one of 1,000 Army and Air National Guardsmen selflessly protecting our country. As a soldier, Rowe courageously endured 130 degree heat, relentless sniper attacks, and separation from his loving family. This was not the first time Sergeant Rowe unflinchingly protected the people of the United States. He also served in a medic unit in Vietnam for two years. Working as a shipping clerk with Shiloh Industries in Dickson, Tennessee, his experience driving trucks made Rowe an invaluable asset to his military convoy overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I am deeply honored to pay tribute to the life and memory of Sergeant Roger D. Rowe. Never withholding their services in the face of war, Tennessee's citizens have always been celebrated for their wartime valor. Sergeant Rowe more than upholds that reputation. He fought to keep his family and

country safe and for that gift we are forever indebted. My thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of Sergeant Roger Rowe.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 22, I was at the White House in a meeting with the President, along with the members of the National Academic Decathlon team from Moorpark High School, and was unable to vote on the Kucinich motion that the Committee Rise (rollcall 404). Had I been present, I would have voted "no."

HONORING ALAMO MAYOR TOMMY GREEN

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor an outstanding public servant, Tommy Green, who has dedicated himself to the people of Tennessee through his diligent services to the community of Alamo in Crockett County.

Tommy's hard work helped earn him the Mayor of the Year award this year from the Tennessee Municipal League.

Throughout his life, Tommy has found a home in public service. He began his honorable career by volunteering for the Alamo Volunteer Fire Department, then served as Alamo's first building inspector. Tommy continued to show his dedication for our community by serving as city alderman for 11 years.

As a U.S. mail carrier, Tommy works one of the largest and most time-consuming routes in Alamo. Despite these long hours, Tommy has served as Alamo's mayor for the past 17 years.

Since 1986, Tommy has been instrumental in helping Alamo receive seven federal grants to improve the development of the community. These grants allowed for construction of a new water treatment plant, two new wells and a 200,000-gallon water storage tank.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me in honoring a distinguished public servant, an outstanding citizen and my friend, Mr. Tommy Green.

APSA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to congratulate the American Political Science Association on the 50th anniversary of its congressional fellowship program.

The APSA Congressional Fellowship Program is a highly selective, non-partisan program that provides invaluable opportunities for fellows to obtain legislative working experience. Since 1953, over 1800 journalists, fed-

eral government professionals, political scientists, Robert Wood Fellow health policy fellows, Native American Hatfield fellows, and international scholars have participated in this program. The congressional fellowship program is beneficial for both congressional offices and the fellows. Congressional offices gain from the expertise of these professionals, and the congressional fellows learn the legislative process on a firsthand basis.

I can speak from experience about the value of this program. I currently have on my staff an outstanding APSA fellow who has made great contributions to my office. Margaret Connelly came to my office from the USDA Forest Service. Since the beginning of this year, Margaret has assisted my Washington and District staff with the implementation of my Hometown Values legislative agenda, and she has also coordinated a number of high-priority transportation and natural resource projects. Margaret has brought to my office her considerable talents and professional experience with the Forest Service, and I am very pleased that she has gained new skills and valuable experience in my office.

For those of you not familiar with the fellowship program, fellows work for Democrats, Republicans, and Independents as members of personal staff or committee staff while on the Hill. In addition to their office assignments, these congressional fellows attend educational seminars throughout the program. A field trip to Annapolis, Maryland is included to gain a better understanding concerning state government operations. For a comparative dimension, some fellows travel to Ottawa, Canada to meet with high-ranking Canadian officials and gain insight into the Canadian Parliament. In exchange, Canadian Parliamentary interns travel to Washington for a week to gain a better perspective on the U.S. Government.

After these various experiences, fellows return to their previous jobs or new jobs, bringing with them new insights and knowledge of the legislative process. I hope they will continue to utilize their experience on the Hill for the rest of their lives and share this knowledge through discussions with friends and coworkers.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to congratulate the American Political Science Association for their outstanding contributions through their fellowship program. I would encourage my colleagues to participate in APSA's superb program which brings immeasurable benefits for the House of Representatives and for these dedicated professionals.

SAG HARBOR VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT CELEBRATES 200TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. TIMOTHY H. BISHOP

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. BISHOP of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sag Harbor Fire Department. On March 26, 2003, the Sag Harbor Fire Department of Sag Harbor, New York, marked a momentous occasion that very few fire departments in our country have achieved. Since 1803 the volunteer firefighters of Sag Harbor have been answering their neighbors' calls for help. This year they are

celebrating their 200th anniversary. Located on the South Fork of Eastern Long Island, The Sag Harbor Fire Department is one of the oldest volunteer fire departments in the nation, the second oldest in the state of New York, and the oldest in Suffolk County. It was chartered on March 26, 1803 and today, 200 years later, it has 165 volunteer members who cover the county with support and protect 5,000 winter residents and 15,000 summer residents in an area of 27 square miles.

These dedicated volunteers operate out of four different stations and comprise five companies: Gazelle Hose Company No. 1, Montauk Hose Company No. 2, Otter Hose Company No. 3, Murray Hose Company No. 4, and the Phoenix Hook & Ladder Company No. 1. The Department also has three special squads: Heavy Rescue, Fire Police and the Dive Water Team.

During the year-long 200th anniversary commemoration, the Department has received proclamations from the Village of Sag Harbor, the New York State Legislature, the New York Department of State and the Fire Association of New York State. I would like to add my heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to this outstanding fire department not only for its longevity but also for the dedication of its members. Volunteer firefighters are selfless men and women who risk their lives to protect and provide fire, emergency medical and rescue services to others in their community without financial compensation. Sag Harbor's volunteer firefighters proudly carry on the 200-year-old tradition started by their forefathers—answering the alarm, serving their neighbors and protecting the citizens of Suffolk County.

The Department will officially celebrate this milestone with a week-long series of events beginning on August 19th that includes a gala parade, fireworks, raffles and the selling of many different souvenirs including a commemorative coin created especially for the occasion.

I invite my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the Sag Harbor Fire Department on its 200th anniversary. These men and women represent the best of the volunteer spirit that has built our great Nation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Record show that on Thursday, July 17, 2003, during consideration of the FY04 Appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior, H.R. 2691, I inadvertently voted "yes" on the amendment of Mr. UDALL of New Mexico to prevent the use of funds to finalize Bush Administration regulations that would revise requirements for scientific evaluation and public involvement during the development of forest management plans, when it was my intention to oppose the amendment.

I am a strong supporter of multi-use forest plans and had voted for this amendment under the mistaken impression that this was the amendment offered by Mr. UDALL of Colorado. I am pleased that despite my erroneous vote, the amendment of Mr. UDALL of New

Mexico was defeated so that I did not need to pursue any legislative remedies to overturn it.

TRIBUTE TO THE CHALLENGER

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 23, 2003

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to rise today to pay tribute and officially recognize the Fortieth Anniversary of The Challenger Newspaper in Buffalo, New York, which I am proud to say is part of the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of the State of New York.

On April 11, 1963, the first edition of The Challenger was published, serving primarily Buffalo's African-American community. That same year, the Civil Rights Movement reached a critical, historic moment. During The Challenger's inaugural year, Freedom Fighter

Medgar Evers was murdered, the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama was bombed by White Supremacists, killing four innocent children, and the legendary Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his momentous "I have a Dream" speech at the March on Washington.

Founded by Mr. Calvin Kimbrough, the late Mr. John Moore and the Honorable Arthur O. Eve, The Challenger went on to become "the voice" of Buffalo's Black community. These trailblazers fought to provide Buffalo's African-American community with the ability to determine for itself how they would be portrayed in the media. The Challenger continues to serve our community by asking the tough questions, challenging the establishment, providing world news as it relates to the Black Community, promoting African and African-American culture and history, and ensuring that the positive contributions of African-Americans, too often ignored by others, are appropriately reported and celebrated. Indeed, The Challenger has become a Buffalo institution, no less important

than our historic neighborhoods, parks, buildings, and other treasures.

Forty years later, the proud tradition of The Challenger continues under the exceptional leadership of Ms. Al-Nisa Banks. She has served as Editor and Publisher for twenty-four years, and has guided The Challenger to its current position as one of our nation's finest newspapers through her visionary leadership and commitment to our community.

As Members of Congress, we pause to honor and recognize those brave individuals and institutions who helped our nation find its way during some of our darkest moments. The Challenger stands proudly amongst that group as a champion of justice and a light toward a better way, and we are forever in its debt.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with The Challenger Staff, the City of Buffalo, and indeed, our entire Western New York community in special recognition and celebration of The Challenger on this historic Anniversary. We all wish them continued success and prosperity.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 24, 2003 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 25

10 a.m.

Judiciary

Crime, Corrections and Victims' Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine deterrence of alien smuggling and human trafficking.

SD-226

JULY 28

2 p.m.

Aging

To hold hearings to examine mental health treatments for older Americans with depression.

SD-628

JULY 29

9 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings to examine climate history and its implications, and the science underlying fate, transport and health effects of mercury emissions.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of General Peter J. Schoomaker (Ret.), USA, for appointment as Chief of Staff, United States Army and appointment to the grade of general; and Lieutenant General Bryan D. Brown, USA, for appointment as Commander, United States Special Operations Command and appointment to the grade of general.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources Energy Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the role of the Department of Energy's Office of Science in supporting research in physical sciences.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings to examine the status and prospects for reconstruction resources relating to Iraq.

SH-216

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Joe D. Whitley, of Georgia, to be General Counsel, and Penrose C. Albright, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary, all of the Department of

Homeland Security; to be followed by a hearing to examine the nomination of Joel David Kaplan, of Massachusetts, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-342

Judiciary

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Henry W. Saad, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Larry Alan Burns, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California, Glen E. Conrad, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, Henry F. Floyd, to be United States District Judge for the District of South Carolina, Kim R. Gibson, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, Michael W. Mosman, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, and Dana Makoto Sabraw, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

SD-226

10 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings to examine consumer awareness and understanding of the credit granting process.

SD-538

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Howard Radzely, of Maryland, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor.

SD-430

Aging

To hold hearings to examine a current law trust fund exhaustion scenario if no action is taken to strengthen Social Security, focusing on the GAO report analyzing the "do nothing" scenario with the analytical framework previously used to evaluate the models developed by the President's Commission to Strengthen Social Security.

SD-628

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Immigration, Border Security and Citizenship Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the LI visa and American interests in the 21st century global economy.

SD-226

Energy and Natural Resources

National Parks Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine S. 808, to provide for expansion of Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, S. 1107, to enhance the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program for the National Park Service, and H.R. 620, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide supplemental funding and other services that are necessary to assist the State of California or local educational agencies in California in providing educational services for students attending schools located within the Park.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending legislation and nominations, to be followed by a hearing on U.S. Army policies on the award of the Combat Medical Badge.

SR-418

JULY 30

9 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine practices for identifying and caring for new cases of SARS.

SD-342

10 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider the nominations of Howard Radzely, of Maryland, to be Solicitor for the Department of Labor, and Michael Young, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission.

Room to be announced

Indian Affairs

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business, to be followed by oversight hearing on potential settlement mechanisms of the Cobell v. Norton lawsuit.

SH-216

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine S.J. Res. 15, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to make eligible for the Office of President a person who has been a United States citizen for 20 years.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine S. 578, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to include Indian tribes among the entities consulted with respect to activities carried out by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine S. 1194, to foster local collaborations which will ensure that resources are effectively and efficiently used within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

SD-226

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine space exploration.

SR-253

JULY 31

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine origination, organization and prevention in relation to terrorism financing.

SD-342

12:30 p.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

To hold hearings to examine certain issues relative to AIDS.

SD-430

2 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine proposed Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rule on coal dust; to be followed by a hearing on union financial reporting and disclosure.

SD-192

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — *Extensions of Remarks*

E1577

2:30 p.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine Internet
Corporation for Assigned Names and
Numbers (ICANN).

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 16

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House
Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

ceive the legislative presentation of
The American Legion.

SH-216